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## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Whose Dog Barking Now?
### Germany's Half-Way Plan
### Cross-Charges Across Spain

¶ **The C. I. O. sit-down** stretches its legs across the border and planks its heels down in Oshawa, Ontario, as employees of the General Motors of Canada Ltd. walk out on a general strike as a result of the breakdown in negotiations between the local union and the motor officials, in which demands are made for settlements similar to those reached in the United States, the paramount demand being for bargaining authority. Predictions are that the strike will spread to Windsor. Incongruously, the walkout comes on the day following the biggest payday in Canadian General Motors history, 3700 workers having received $323,152 for two weeks' work. 'Tis further evidence that the C. I. O. is seeking power more than immediate worker relief in its present drive.

¶ **Conditions on the American** side of the border bear this out, as it is announced that the United Automobile Workers of America are out to organize the Ford plant and force recognition of the Union therein. While no one denies that Mr. Ford's attitude toward the human automatons on his assembly lines smacks strongly of the paternalistic, nevertheless when it is remembered that Henry Ford's policies were largely responsible for the new day of higher wages and shorter hours in the automobile industry, the appearance of C. I. O. in this particular spot makes many observers murmur: "Dog in the manger." Mr. Ford, however, declares that his company will recognize no union, and in that declaration assumes an authority over those who work for him, not unlike the authority sought for by John L. Lewis's organization. Thereupon the dog in the manger becomes a bewildering simile if not a puzzled canine. It's hard to distinguish its master.

¶ **Daily it becomes** more apparent that the name of this controversial canine is "Authority." The C. I. O. and the several corporations which have fought over this bone of contention (collective bargaining) each seeks to hold a paramount position over workers. The workers naturally desire to keep working at the best possible terms. But thus far it is not workers who make the terms. It is those in the position of greatest authority. So the howls of the masterless dog reach Washington with an annoying insistence. Senate hears and denounces not only the sit-inners of labor but the hold-outers of management. By a vote of 75 to 3, it rebukes sit-downs as illegal, opposed to sound public policy; rebukes management for the industrial spy system and for denial of the right of collective bargaining. But a senatorial rebuke, since the NRA, has little admonishment. The lost dog continues to howl. It apparently needs to hear the voice of authority. And the Administration has the authority. But it should be remembered that administrative authority carries a whip as well as a bone.

¶ **While discussions** of the probability of a World Economic Conference, to follow in the wake of the present Sugar Congress in London, naturally turn questioning gazes toward the "have-not" nations whose demands for a more important place in the sun may be pacified by guarantees of better economic balances, a Berlin newspaper semi-officially reports that Germany desires, on the basis of healthy national economy, to participate in active international trade, and is willing to make her proper contribution as soon as remedial measures promise success. But Germany warns that she first looks for solution of several perplexing questions; namely, foreign debts, raw materials, basis of exchange, and colonial demands. It appears that the Reich is willing to meet the other nations "halfway." But the other nations may not accept Germany's estimate of how far is "half."

¶ **Advancing on the Basque** capital of Bilbao behind a wall of fire General Emilio Mola sends his "last warning" to loyal Spaniards by means of a rain of posters from the sky, let loose from insurgent planes and marking the eighth day of an insurgent offensive. Paris says the presence of the Italians is undeniable. Rome countercharges. Authoritative newspapers charge Russia and France with violation of the "hands-off" agreement. Paris takes up the rebuttal declaring the charges were not worth dignifying with official denials because of their vagueness and that they constitute a "counter-maneuver to offset the presence of Italians in Spain." Some day when a Spanish "Now It May Be Told" is published, the world may learn surprising things from both sides. But it needs no revelations to see that the men who face the cannons are the last consideration of "statesmen."

¶ **A plan to stamp out** religion in the Ukraine is announced by the Communist Party. Religious thinkers will be encouraged, knowing that political coercion and materialistic propaganda are the greatest proofs of the need for religion, and persecution a great impetus to its growth.

## George VI's New Cars Equipped as Offices

*By the Associated Press*

London, April 8

Pleasure cars quickly convertible into fully equipped offices will enable King George VI to catch up with state duties while motoring between numerous functions attendant on his Coronation May 12.

Central arms between the spacious rear seats will contain a hidden "secretariat" so that the King can work almost as efficiently as at Buckingham Palace.

One of the two automobiles recently ordered by the King is an enclosed limousine. The other is a drop-head landaulette, which can be used as an open carriage in fine weather and enable Their Majesties to be seen when driving to public engagements. Specially fitted reading lamps have been ordered installed. Both of the new cars will be painted in the royal colors—maroon with a red stripe.

## Eden to Arrange Belgium's Status In Brussels Trip

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 8—Talks about non-aggression pacts between Belgium and her neighbors are understood to be the chief topics of discussion when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden makes the projected visit to Brussels, which the Foreign Office announced today.

This visit is described as a sequel to Belgian Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland's recent visit to London. It will follow on the heels of the disclosure of the terms of the new declaration by Britain and France in which the two big Powers release Belgium from her engagements under the Locarno and under the interim agreement signed last spring, when Germany denounced the Locarno Pact.

It is stated here that the new declaration will be another interim arrangement. Under it Belgium is relieved of her obligation to help France or Britain if they are attacked by Germany, but retains her obligations under the League Covenant and promises to maintain her defenses in adequate condition.

Thus the most controversial issue, namely whether Belgium would be obliged to allow the passage of French troops en route to invade Germany in defense of the League Covenant, is pushed to one side. It will be left for decision on the merits of any case that may arise in future.

Meanwhile it is taken for granted that staff talks between Belgium and France will lapse. At the same time it is understood that Belgium agrees that the passage of hostile airplanes over her territory would be a hostile act to which she would reply with appropriate measures.

In Downing Street circles it is expected that some time will elapse before the question of bilateral non-aggression treaties is taken up. After that there will still be the wide issue of the western pact and a general settlement. For the moment, Britain is content to leave these on one side, until Germany shows greater willingness to talk business.

**Italo-Yugoslav pact held swing to bilateralism: Page 2.**

## Germany Praises Hull's Drive For Increased Trade

BERLIN, April 8 (AP)—The Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, semiofficial organ of the German Foreign Office, complimented Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, today on his efforts to restore world trade between nations.

"The important declarations of Mr. Hull," the organ said, "evince an extraordinarily active interest in foreign trade problems and meet with full agreement here."

Outlining Germany's attitude on world markets, the Korrespondenz continued:

"Germany desires, on the basis of healthy national economy, to participate in international trade as actively as possible.

"She is willing to make her proper contribution, just as soon as international efforts to remedy conditions really promise success.

"The world must realize, however, that Germany can contribute only if certain preconditions arising from the peculiarity of Germany's situation are fulfilled.

"These include, besides regulation of foreign debts, the solution of raw material and colonial problems, as well as maintenance of German exchange on the present stable basis."

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## Chinese Charge Textile Ills To Foreign Greed

### Alien Flouting of Law in China, They Say, Reacts on World Situation

### Blame Exploitation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—Flouting of Chinese labor laws by foreign concessionaires was declared today by Zaung-teh Ing, Chinese Government delegate to the World Textile Conference, to be having a harmful effect on the world textile situation.

Mr. Ing, who is counsellor to the Chinese Embassy here, told the conference that China has a program for improving industrial conditions, but that enforcement of the program is being hindered by foreign exploitation.

China, Japan and India have been referred to by European delegates continually as low-standard countries. These three nations were classed together in a report of the International Labor Office as having the longest working week. Though a 48-hour week was agreed upon by international convention in 1919, it has never been enforced in the Far East, the I. L. O. report showed.

The disfavor with which the European textile industry looks upon low-wage competition from Asiatic countries was voiced to the conference today by Archibald Crawford, chairman of the Federation of Flax Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations of Great Britain, who held that European nations could not be expected to follow the United States in adopting a 40-hour week until India, China and Japan begin to observe the 48-hour week.

**Experience Claimed Lacking**

Experience with 40-hour week in the United States, cited by O. Max Gardner, United States employers' delegate to the conference, Mr. Crawford declared, is "too brief" and "too recent" to enable European manufacturers to draw a conclusion as to its benefits to the industry generally.

Mr. Zaung defended China's failure to raise its labor standards by charging foreign industries within its borders of taking advantage of extra-territorial rights to "evade and override" Chinese labor laws.

He added: "The task of the Chinese Government in enforcing its laws has been made all the more difficult by the presence in China of an alarming number of foreign troops who have not only constantly interfered with the administration of the Chinese Government, but have actually attacked and occupied certain parts of the political, social and economic structures of the Chinese nation."

Legitimate business, Mr. Zaung told the conference, is bound to fail "when foreign smugglers in China are protected by foreign guns." He added that, "in whatever part of China one finds troops or even feels their influence, the development of Chinese industries is at a standstill."

Mr. Zaung recognized higher

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## Cum Laude From Harvard

The news reaches Willowville, and Tubby and Buddy and Waddles are willing to share it with readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

The news is that Roger C. Gay, writing in the Harvard Educational Review, after studying 65 national newspaper comic strips, gives Tubby and all his friends, and Waddles and all his ducks, a splendid "A."

Indeed a welcome "A," and it calls for a special report on the meeting of the Doodleducks Club. The details on page 4.

## *India Exercises Its New Franchise*

Wide World

**All-India Convention at New Delhi**

Delegates to the All-India Convention of the Congress as they assembled recently to pass on the proposal to take part in the new Constitutional Government provided by Britain. The recent refusal of the Congress Party—the majority group—to accept office in six of the provinces unless the Government would give up its rights to veto legislation, has revived fear of unrest and raised some question as to whether the eventuality may cause certain of the powerful Indian princes to be less willing to take part in the new federation under the constitution.

It is noted there are several women among the delegates at the meeting photographed. More than 6,000,000 women were registered to vote and a high percentage of these exercised the suffrage for the first time.

## Trans-Atlantic Plane Plans Remove Diplomatic Barriers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—In the notable trans-Atlantic aviation step this week, Col. J. Monroe Johnson assistant secretary of commerce, announces that final diplomatic obstacles to regular flights between Europe and America have been removed, and test flights are likely soon to begin. The first step—a more remote one—was announcement on Monday of completed designs by the Glenn Martin Company of huge flying ships capable of taking a big pay-load across the Atlantic at one hop.

Both Imperial and Pan American Airways have been ready since last June to begin their flights, but diplomatic negotiations have taken that long. Latterly, the hitch involved was Canadian insistence that the American terminus should be Montreal, and that only a branch line should go into New York.

The agreement, as finally reached, spanned the difficulty by making the first American port of call at Botwood in Newfoundland, where Imperial has constructed a large base. From Botwood, two lines will come south, one to Montreal and the other to New York with a stop at Shediac, N. B. The Montreal line will also continue to N. Y. over the Adirondacks and down the Hudson valley.

**Three-Party Agreement**

Canada, the United States and Great Britain are direct parties to this final agreement, while Portugal has already granted concessions in the Azores to both Imperial and Pan American for the southern route, which will probably be flown in winter.

Now reciprocal operation of aircraft over the Atlantic has been agreed upon, with joint use of terminals, and rights of flying over various national territories.

The Post Office Department will soon announce bids for the transport of mail across the Atlantic, at a maximum rate of $2 a mile for 800 pounds of mail, with allowance for excess poundage. Great Britain is also expected to provide a mail subsidy. The mail contracts would call for four regular transoceanic flights a week.

**Diplomatic Difficulty**

The diplomatic difficulty mainly rotated on the British desire to make the trans-Atlantic service an imperial route, connecting London and Montreal with a branch line down to New York. Colonel Johnson, however, considered that the main commercial centers of the continents—New York and London—should be connected directly.

Moreover, the United States was already at a considerable disadvantage by not controlling any of the intermediate points, either on the northern or southern route. The most it could obtain was a grant of 50 per cent of the flights, good for so long as Great Britain cared to permit use of its landing facilities, either north through New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Ireland and Britain, or south through Bermuda and the Azores.

The United States had no strong bargaining points to counterbalance these advantages, at least until the development of ships capable of carrying a pay-load non-stop. Such ships seemed definitely in sight with the Glenn L. Martin announcement on Monday of flying boats much bigger than any heavier-than-air craft previously built in the United States. Whether these ships will have passed the experimental stage in time to be reckoned in bids competitive with Pan American in the race for the air-mail contracts remains to be seen. Pan American now obtains its China Clippers from the Martin Company.

**No Heavy Sacrifices**

The diplomatic difficulty, while reflecting the basic bargaining weakness of the United States insofar as trans-Atlantic flights were dependent upon intermediate landing fields or bases, had not struck observers as insuperable. The settlement, involving branch lines from Newfoundland to Montreal and New York alike, was an obvious compromise involving no substantial sacrifices to either side.

When sub-stratosphere planes capable of making all-weather nonstop flights between the continents really come, the United States may have a head start in design, but negotiations regarding landing facilities will presumably be on even terms.

## Amelia Earhart's Name Linked to Formation Of Trans-Atlantic Line

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—Growing interest in establishment of trans-Atlantic air services today drew the names of Amelia Earhart and her husband, George Palmer Putnam; Eugene Vidal, formerly chief of the air bureau in the Department of Commerce, and Floyd B. Odlum, head of the Atlas Corporation, into connection with a proposed company to fly lightweight equipment over the northern route between North America and Europe.

Coming from what were believed to be responsible sources, reports indicated Mr. Vidal would direct the fortunes of the projected line, and that both Miss Earhart and Mr. Putnam would take an important position in its activities.

Mr. Putnam would neither confirm nor deny the report today. He suggested that Mr. Vidal, who was said

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

## Cafe Racketeers Scored by Judge; Seven Sentenced

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8 — Fortified with a scathing denunciation of industrial racketeers by Justice Philip J. McCook of the New York Supreme Court, Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey intensified the efforts of his staff of investigators today in their drive to exterminate anti-social elements in New York City.

Imposing sentences of from five to 20 years upon seven men convicted of having operated an extortion racket among Manhattan cafes, Justice McCook yesterday took to task the defendants as "hypocritical scoundrels" who duped their companions by posing as "respectable professional and business men and honest union leaders." Their crimes, he added, were magnified by the false defense of having operated as a union labor organization.

The defendants and their respective sentences for extortion and attempted extortion were:

Abraham Cohen, counsel for the Metropolitan Restaurant and Cafeteria Association, 10 to 15 years.

Paul N. Coulcher, secretary of the Waiters' Union, Local 16, 15 to 20 years.

Irving Epstein, business agent for the Cafeteria Workers' Union, Local 302, 10 to 15 years.

Philip Grossel, secretary of the association, 10 to 15 years.

Aladar Ratek, union organizer, 7½ to 15 years.

Harry Vogelstein, attorney and one of the founders of the association, 5 to 10 years.

John J. Williams, business agent of Local 302, 7½ to 15 years.

**Extorted $2,000,000**

Through control of the two labor unions and the operation of the business association, the seven men were said to have extorted $2,000,000 annually from restaurants and cafes here. The magnitude of their operations which extended even to concessions in public parks, gave the extortion ring the status of a major racket.

With the restaurant case out of the way, industrial rackets in transportation, clothing, electrical contracting and baking are believed to command the attention of the Dewey organization. But, regardless of the specific situation against which the Dewey forces are to be concentrated next, the drive to end rackets is seen here as having been

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

## *Link to China's Wild West*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI — Another China communications link has been completed in the "Wild West" regions of this huge country. Work on the Szechuan - Shensi interprovincial highway in one of the most remote areas has now been completed and through traffic arrangements have been made by the Szechuan Provincial Highway Bureau and the National Northwestern Highway Bureau.

The road, which has been developed in several links and which has various branches and alternative routes making it difficult to estimate any total length, traverses country where there is no railway and where neither rivers nor commercial airplane service have in the past afforded any way for the people of the two provinces to get together. Thus these neighbors have been apart but now they can, if they wish, move back and forth freely by the bus lines which will soon develop.

While commercial ends will no doubt be served by the road for the time being such new communications usually serve military and peace-preservation purposes in large degree. In a country where the average laborer would have to toil from three days to a week to get enough money for a single gallon of gasoline, it is of course quite out of the question for the average man to own a private motorcar.

Even the bus lines find high import duties on vehicles, parts, oil and fuel a tremendous handicap, with the result that many of China's buses are of quaint and antique make, likely to give way to a wide variety of automotive mishaps at unexpected moments.

Duties on vehicles run well over a third of the value as received in China, while gasoline now pays a duty of approximately half the Shanghai retail price—now $1.05 Chinese currency, or something over 30 American cents, a gallon, interior prices running higher.

Thus China's great highway network is not as much used as it should be and the farmers even tend to resent the new roads which they cannot utilize with narrow-tired carts. In some parts of the country carts with automobile tires are used.

# Ford Versus Lewis; CIO Head Puts Ban On Illegal Strikes

### Senate Condemns Sit-Downs, Labor Spies and Unfair Practices of Employers—Ford Bans Union, "You're Next," Lewis Retorts

### Secret Accord on Sole Bargaining Hinted in Chrysler and Reo Pacts

### Reported Understanding Interpreted as Giving Exclusive Rights in Effect to U. A. W. A.—Called Major Victory for Union

Salient developments on the labor front are summarized as follows:

The C. I. O. was formally committed to a policy of "punctilious contractual relations" by John L. Lewis. His organization, he said, would not tolerate "sit-down, stand-up or any other type of strike" where the company had signed contracts. "Where strikes are illegally called, those responsible will be summarily dealt with by discharge . . . and expulsion from the union." He predicted that within 60 days, C. I. O. membership would surpass that of the A. F. of L.

William Green announced he would shortly summon a special meeting of the American Federation of Labor's executive council, to consider formal expulsion of the Lewis C. I. O. unions.

Henry Ford announced that he would "never recognize the United Automobile Workers Union or any other union"; that he would not bargain collectively; that "all labor improvements have come out of industry and never out of coercion or politics"; that all sit-downers would be "escorted from the factory."

Mr. Lewis replied: "I have no doubt that Mr. Ford will change his mind," adding that Alfred P. Sloan Jr. and Walter P. Chrysler had "changed their minds." Intimidation and coercion, Mr. Lewis charged, were used by the Ford management against the workers. "The River Rouge plant is an arsenal."

The question of which side won the dispute over sole bargaining rights in the Chrysler and Reo settlements was illuminated by the disclosure that an unpublished verbal agreement in the Chrysler case, and a secret written memorandum in the Reo case, virtually assured the Lewis forces of a strong preferential bargaining position.

Gov. Frank Murphy, capitalizing the momentum of the Chrysler and Reo settlements, sought a quick compromise along similar lines to terminate the Hudson strike, which has kept 11,000 workers idle for a month.

The United States Senate simultaneously condemned: 1. Sit-downs, 2. Employer spy systems. 3. Denials by employers of the right to collective bargaining and unfair labor practices contrary to the Wagner Act. The vote was 75 to 3.

Not a sit-down, but a regular picketing walkout was invoked by 3700 workers at the Oshawa, Ont., plant of General Motors, after collective bargaining broke down. A union affiliated with the C. I. O. was in charge of the strike.

Under strong guard, 1800 Hershey Chocolate workers returned to their jobs as Gov. George H. Earle pushed an inquiry into what he termed the "disgraceful" riot caused when farmers and non-striking workers evicted sit-downers yesterday.

## Union Victory Seen In Reported Accord On Sole Bargaining

**By Frederick W. Carr**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LANSING, Mich., April 8—What is in effect a sole bargaining agreement was completed here in a secret memorandum between the Reo Motor Car Company and the United Automobile Workers Union in the negotiations ending the Reo sit-down strike yesterday.

The same type of private understanding was reached between Chrysler Corporation and John L. Lewis, and was the basis of the settlement of the Chrysler strike, it is stated with a showing of entire authenticity.

In the Reo settlement there was a written memorandum. This declared it would be ridiculous for the company to have more than one labor policy and pledged it to notify the shop committee of the C. I. O. union before bargaining with any other group. The memorandum was signed on behalf of the company and given the union.

**Chrysler Understanding?**

Walter P. Chrysler refused to hand Mr. Lewis a written memorandum as Mr. Lewis insisted, it is reported. Instead he gave him a verbal promise saying the corporation did not, of course, intend to deal with any other labor organization and that if another group sought to bargain with their company, the C. I. O. union would be informed, according to the information current here.

He was at the point of walking out of the conference Tuesday four times and was held in only with difficulty by Gov. Frank Murphy, according to reports. Mr. Lewis, it is understood, then agreed to take the

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## Debate on Sit-Down Moves to House After Senate Condemnation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The pull and haul of rival forces over the sit-down strike continued in Congress today.

Fighting out in miniature the same battle which has agitated the entire nation, the House picked up the thorny sit-down strike question this afternoon at the same place that the Senate dropped it yesterday. Chief fact which emerged out of a week's argument is that most congressmen are still undecided on their condemnation of the sit-down strike technique. Almost universally the labor weapon is condemned, but the prevailing mood, if judged by the Senate action yesterday and the opening House debate today, is to couple it with an equal expression of opposition to so-called "unfair practices" of big employers. A single condemnation of the sit-down strike alone, the majority feeling seems to be, would be one-sided in an industrial contest in which for many years the employers have held the principal weapons.

The profound effect which the revelations of labor spies before the LaFollette committee has made is now seen in widespread condemnation by conservatives and liberals, Republicans and Democrats alike.

**Wagner Act Defended**

Yesterday the Senate, in a resolution admittedly without legal effect, lumped all these abuses together and condemned impartially sit-down strikers, labor spies and employers who refuse to bargain collectively. What was perhaps most important in the concurrent resolution, which it passed 75 to 3, was a renewed expression of adherence to the Wagner act, made just prior to an expected Supreme Court decision as to its validity.

The House approached the problem from a somewhat different angle today. It took up the Dies resolution, which would institute a congressional investigation of the whole sit-down movement, with a five-man committee. If passed, this would be the first major congressional investigation of a labor movement in American history.

A storm set in at the outset of today's debate. Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania, praised the action of farmers in his State yesterday in ejecting sit-downers from the Hershey factory, and with a declaration that brought applause both from the floor and a large part of the House galleries shouted:

"These farmers rebelled and showed they were going to demand some action on the part of Congress! They served their notice in favor of law and order!"

**Rayburn Replies**

Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, majority leader, denied Mr. Rich's assertion that President Roosevelt on his return from Warm Springs had called together congressional leaders to discuss sit-down strikes. But he did not go into the question of the Hershey clash or the administration's general policy and it was left to Representative

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# Benes Reception at Belgrade Denied as Bid for Democracy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 8—The reception which the people of Belgrade and other Yugoslav cities gave to President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, who arrived back at Prague today, has evoked a warning from an official paper today that the devotion of Yugoslavs to Czechoslovakia and its President must not be interpreted as a popular manifestation for democracy.

On this issue the paper insists that Yugoslavia must not take sides. It must not show sympathy for democratic states or antipathy toward fascist nations. That, however, is exactly what the Serbs and Croatians used Dr. Beneš' visit to advertise, with cries of "Down With Italy—long live Democracy—down with the Dictators."

The people of Yugoslavia impressively showed that they wish to strengthen the alliance with Czechoslovakia and France, and do not wish to be brought into too close cooperation with Italy. But the Belgrade Government has staunchly stuck to its more neutral point of view, and even while Dr. Benes was here the Government paper Vreme printed an article from Premier Mussolini's leading editor, Yiaginio Gayda, stating that Italy would not permit the return of the Hapsburgs, and expressing the hope that Yugoslavia would now be able to establish cordial relations with Hungary and Austria.

Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, in short, keeps cool and smiling, and insists much on neutrality for Yugoslavia. He will not be swept into any system of one-sided alliances.

After Italy and Czechoslovakia, it is now Turkey's turn. Gen. Ismet Inonu, the Turkish Prime Minister, arrives here soon for a similar purpose.


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## Portrayals Remote and Intimate in Stone

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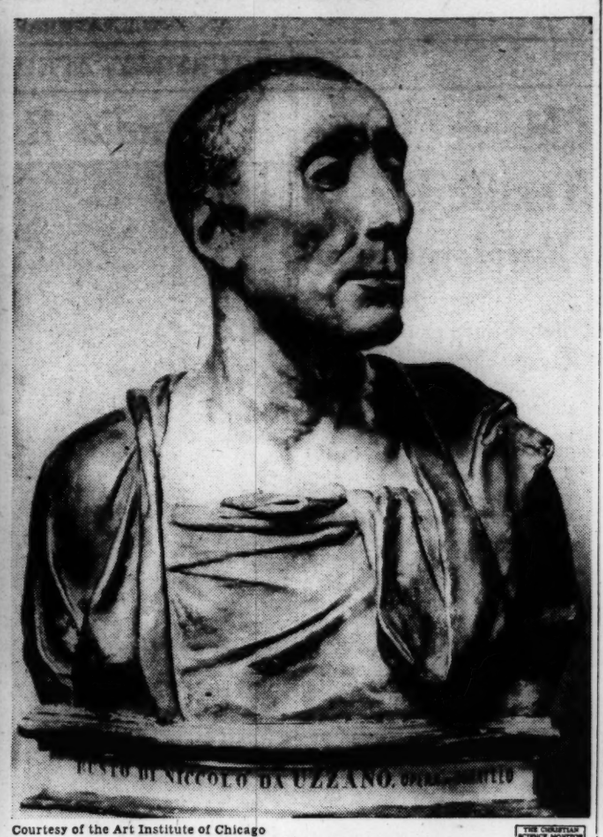

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Portrait Bust in Color of Niccoló da Uzzano

By Donatello, Italian (1386-1466). While Colors Are Not Exactly True to Nature, They Add Force and Decorative Value

# Sculpture

Learning to Enjoy Art
Tenth of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sculpture seems to be far less popular than painting. Museums which are famous for their fine paintings often have very weak sculpture collections, and the memorial sculpture and historic personages in bronze which one sees in parks are anything but beautiful and inspiring for the most part. Indeed it has been said that the best we can hope for is that future generations will attribute the sculpture in Washington, D. C., to ignorance rather than malice.

Some of the most beautiful and inspiring art in the world's history has been sculpture, and it is sad to think that the great traditions have not been better carried on but the greater part of the sculpture done in the nineteenth century has been of negligible value.

The same art principles that apply to all other artistic activities apply also to sculpture. The sculptor must have something worthwhile to say and must know how to express it in stone, wood, terra cotta or bronze. If he wishes, he can copy actual forms to a certain extent, provided they are solid, but because of the very solidarity of his materials it is hard to leave things to the imagination of the beholder. The very definite treatment to which a sculptor is limited cannot well be an imaginative treatment. For that reason, perhaps, the sculptors have sought, in recent times, to choose imaginative subject matter of an allegorical nature, the result being generally an incongruous mixture of unrelated figures, and enough of that type of thing has been done to fill volumes of humorous magazines.

**Once Needed by Architecture**

Why has sculpture fallen from its high estate? In the great sculptural epochs it was used for a very definite purpose, frequently in connection with architecture. A great temple or public building was not considered finished without sculptural details any more than it was without mural decorations. Architecture, the most useful of the arts, needed the services of both sculpture and painting for its completed work.

We have, perhaps, been amazed to learn that up to comparatively recent times the majority of sculpture has been colored. The old Greek temples which had such marvelous sculptures were not white, even though built of marble. The marble was used because it was fine grained and could be easily worked, and when the building and its sculptural decorations were finished, they were both painted in colors that we should consider quite gaudy, because we are not used to them. Therefore we are wrong when we think of Greek sculptures as being white in their original state. It is probable too that the colors applied were not at all naturalistic, but were chosen for their decorative value.

Now most people are much more sensitive to color than to form. To be sure they may fear a shape they do not understand and content themselves with merely hating a crude color, but we seldom hear people comment on the beauty of the shapes they look at while they frequently comment on the beauty of colors.

In other words, we are not particularly interested in problems of form as such. We may admire a pebble picked up on the beach for its color, but we seldom notice its form; that is, unless we are sculptors. It it conceivable that a colorblind person might be a good sculptor, because form interests him more than anything else.

**When Color Prevailed**

I have no doubt that the color on the sculptures of the great ages of art did much to attract the attention of those who would otherwise not have looked. Their attention once attracted, they might have begun to admire the form. It is for that reason, possibly, that bronzes with surfaces ranging in color from rather strong greens to golden browns seem to be preferred in our modern work. This surface color is called patina, or patination, and is often produced artificially, though the idea came from ancient bronzes, which long burial in the earth had changed chemically.

Sculpture is divided into three classes—called low relief or bas-relief, high relief and sculpture "in the round."

The figures on our coins are small examples of sculpture in low relief, and a silver half dollar will show how slight the relief or projection has to be to create an effect or roundness and solidity. On a low relief, the sculptor comes nearer to the painter's domain than in his other work, for he suggests forms rather than represents them, and can work in such a way as to leave a good deal to the imagination of his public.

High relief is the sort usually seen on public buildings, which looks as if it were fully modeled, and yet is attached to the slab of stone behind it.

Very few sculptors actually make statues in stone or in bronze. The general practice is to model the work in clay, from which a plaster cast is made and this cast is copied in stone by a professional stonecutter, or cast in bronze by a professional bronze founder. In early days many sculptors carved their own works directly in the stone or wood, and the practice is coming into vogue again. Obviously it is essential to have a clear idea of what one wants before such carving begins.

How, then, should sculpture be judged? Very much in the same way as other types of art.

First as to the artist's idea. Is it a fine idea that one will not tire of immediately? This is more important in sculpture even then in painting, for a painting can more easily be put on a shelf when one grows tired of it.

Is it well composed? Do the various parts of the figure, or group of figures, seem to harmonize with one another to explain the action and give at the same time a handsome three-dimensional pattern?

Are the forms beautiful in themselves, regardless of what their other meanings may be? Are the surfaces interesting in texture?

If the answer is "Yes" to all these questions, we are probably looking at a true work of art expressed in terms of sculpture.

Colored, or polychrome sculpture, is being attempted in our day mostly in terra cotta, which is clay, fired and glazed in colors. A large proportion of this polychrome terra cotta sculpture is small and playful and is used for table or mantel ornaments; but let us hope that it heralds the day when polychrome sculpture will be again the rule rather than the exception. Then, I am quite certain, the public will not have to be urged to like it.


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# Italo-Yugoslav Pact Held Swing To Bilateralism

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, April 8—French diplomacy has been deeply concerned over the question, "Do the recent Italo-Yugoslav accords constitute a significant precedent destined to modify the entire problem of organizing European peace?"

Beyond and above their obvious immediate importance in removing one of the principal points of friction in Europe, official circles in France are studying these economic and political agreements from the viewpoint of discerning whether they presage further developments of a similar sort, not only in Eastern and Central Europe, but in Western Europe as well.

As seen from Paris, the Italo-Yugoslav Pact presents three vital aspects. The first is its importance as evidence that bilateral pacts, of the sort so frequently invoked by Germany, can allay the tension between two formerly hostile neighbors. The second is the absence of any immediate connection between this new Pact and the League of Nations. The third is the effect which the accord will have on relations between France and the Little Entente.

**Approved in Principle**

The full significance of the first point can only be grasped when it is realized that the broad lines at least of these accords were approved, not only in London, as the Monitor revealed at the time the Pact was concluded, but in Paris as well. This implies that French as well as British diplomacy signified its approval of that bilateral method of promoting peace and security which France has formerly denounced as dangerous and which Germany has constantly lauded as essential, if European peace is to be preserved.

The aspect of the Rome-Belgrade agreement, which is most sharply contested here, is its failure to fit more closely into the framework of Geneva's collective security system. That Italy should wish to exclude from the accords any reference to the League is recognized as natural, but that Yugoslavia should have consented to this omission from the Pact of the idea of collective security has caused quite a stir in French diplomatic ciroles.

Does this imply, as Rome proclaims, that the Little Entente has been won over to the system of bilateral pacts concluded outside the "spirit of Geneva"? And does it also signify that Belgrade has joined the "Rome-Berlin axis," as the German press declares?

**What Time Will Prove**

On the whole, French official circles feel that time will show that Yugoslavia has not abandoned her fidelity to Geneva and Paris, but has simply taken steps to improve her relations with Rome. Nevertheless, the question is being anxiously asked whether the Little Entente—Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia—is not beginning to manifest an independence and detachment from French influence which might if it continues foreshadow a serious shift in the European balance of power.


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# La Salle Conquest In Texas Marked By French Group

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, April 8—Commemorating the achievements of Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, who established the first French settlement on Texas soil in 1685, the French Government recently sent an official commission to Texas, with gifts. The explorer made the French tri-color one of the famous six flags that have waved over Texas soil.

Two hundred and fifty-two years ago La Salle, seeking the mouth of the Mississippi river with a party of 280 men, landed on the coast of Texas, in Lavaca Bay. The explorers established a settlement and a fort, named Fort Saint Louis. Presence of the Frenchmen aroused the anxiety of the Spanish in Mexico, who feared wholesale invasion by a rival country.

**Claimed Land for France**

La Salle and his men claimed the territory for France, and made several expeditions, some to the west in search of fabulous gold and silver mines, others to the east to find the Mississippi.

It was on one of these expeditions that La Salle, accompanied by two "friends" and Father Anastas, at a point somewhere on the Neches River, was slain by one of his own men.

Relics of the first French settlement in Texas have been unearthed in recent years, and what is believed to have been the cross La Salle raised over old Fort Saint Louis was found at the turn of the last century. It now surmounts the entrance to the Episcopal Church at Port Lavaca.

**Mission Presents Gifts**

Before coming to Austin on April 3, the French mission visited Navasota. They presented a bronze bust of the explorer to the State of Texas, a copy of the original map he used in reaching Texas to the University of Texas, a medallion of the adventurer to Gov. James V. Allred and one to the Austin Chamber of Commerce, and a picture to the city of Austin.


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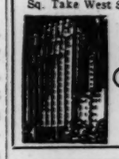

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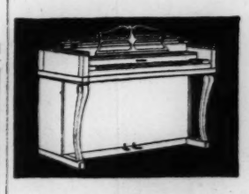

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# New Bridge Over St. Lawrence Means Another U.S.-Canada Tie

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., April 8—Bridging the St. Lawrence River by a span at Collins Landing near here is expected to result in closer relations between American and Canadian communities along the international boundary and is regarded locally as the most important development in transportation since the extension of the railroad to this district in 1851.

Plans for the bridge have been completed, according to the Thousand Islands Sun, but engineers were waiting today for news that funds had been obtained to finance the structure. They thought work might begin within a month

To be built and operated by the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, the span is estimated to cost $2,200,000. Tolls will be charged for vehicular traffic until the bonded indebtedness has been retired. Then the structure is to revert to adjoining local governments.

The chief span is across an arm of the St. Lawrence at Collins Landing to the shore of Wells, or Wellesley, Island. A road four and one half miles crosses the island, upon the opposite side of which the route passes over the international boundary and a narrow stretch of water to Hill Island. A third span is to connect Hill Island with the Canadian shore.

When completed, the bridge will be the first direct vehicular connection between the United States and Canada between Niagara Falls and Montreal. Traffic at other points is carried by ferries. Plans provide that the bridge be finished during the summer of 1938, when it is to be formally dedicated.

With a gross length of 4740 feet, the principal American span at Collins Landing will have a length of 800 feet between the center lines of the abutments, extending 300 feet beyond the 500-foot channel of the river. Clearance of 150 feet above mean high water in the river was said to be fully 30 feet above present requirements of navigation.

Both Canadian and American spans are to be of the high-level suspension bridge type, having an overall width of 37 feet. The roadway itself has been designed for 22 feet. This width permits a pedestrian way of three feet on each side of the bridges.

The Canadian span will clear the north channel of the river at a height of 125 feet for 500 feet. It will stretch 750 feet between towers and has an over-all length of 3428 feet. Connection will be had from the Canadian end of the bridge system with the No. 2 King's Highway between Montreal and Toronto.

Of major importance in the program, according to William T. Field, advisory engineer to the bridge authority, is that the bridge will be open throughout the year. Ice conditions at present permit the ferries to navigate the St. Lawrence only during about six months of the year, but with the opening of dependable transportation, it is expected that motor traffic will be drawn here from all points.

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## Karpis Aides Plead Guilty In Ohio Mail Train Holdup

CLEVELAND, April 8 (AP)—Three men, who helped Alvin Karpis and his gang in connection with the holdup of a mail train at Garrettsville, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1935, and escape with $46,000, pleaded guilty in federal court yesterday.

Judge Paul Jones sentenced Fred Hunter, a former convict, to 25 years in the penitentiary. Joe Roscoe of Toledo was sentenced to seven and a half years. Sentencing of John Zetzer, Port Clinton, Ohio, was deferred. Karpis and Harry Campbell, also indicted for the robbery, are serving life sentences in Alcatraz prison for kidnaping.

## Martin Holds Wide Lead In Wisconsin Court Race

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8 (AP)—Wisconsin voters returned Joseph Martin to the State Supreme Court bench and John Callahan to his fourth term as state superintendent of public instruction, incomplete returns from Tuesday's election showed today.

Mr. Martin, a former state Democratic chairman appointed to the court in 1934 by former Gov. A. G. Schmedeman, led in a three-cornered race by almost 100,000 votes with half the State reported. Of the State's 2927 precincts, 1473 gave Mr. Martin 198,203 votes. Fred M. Wylie 100,668 and Glenn P. Turner 95,180.


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## Cherry Blooming In Washington Is Hailed by Dance

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—A troupe of girls dancing above the shimmering waters of the tidal basin, surrounded by pink flowers, heralded at dawn today the start of the Capital's Cherry Blossom festival. They portrayed for thousands of visitors the legend of the Japanese sun god and his daughter, Cherry Blossom.

Washingtonians and tourists alike streamed to see the rows of oriental trees which burgeon each spring between the Potomac River and the tall shaft of the Washington Monument as a manifestation of Japanese friendship for the United States. The queen of the festival, 10-year-old Sakiko Saito, daughter of the Japanese Ambassador, will ride forth for her coronation tonight on a cherry barge pulled by a mechanical swan. A fireworks display will follow.

The pilgrimage to the blossoms, however, will not end tonight. The buds are just bursting, and park officials predicted that by Sunday they will be in full bloom. The trees are 27 years old. One thousand of them line the tidal basin, while others decorate lawns of the White House, Capitol and other show places.

To meet the time when the original gift trees begin to fade, park officials are systematically replacing them. Some 1500 new trees will be set out this spring.

of Southern California, has written the Greek Theater pageant, for which special music is being arranged by Louise Nishida, composer-pianist and daughter of the president of the only Japanese Academy of Music in California.

Miss Yaeko Hatakenaka, Japanese dancer who has just completed a tour of her native land, is to present classical dances as a feature of the Greek Theater program, called "Haru," springtime in Japan.

Mrs. Tomokazu Hori, wife of the Japanese consul here, is chairman of the Japanese committee, which is receiving the support of local native societies. "Little Tokyo" is one of the largest communities of Japanese outside Japanese territory.

## Japanese to Show How Nippon Welcomes Spring

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, April 8—Launching a series of glimpses into foreign festival customs, the local Japanese colony will stage a three-day fete beginning April 23 to show Los Angeles how Japan greets spring.

The municipal Greek Theater in Griffith Park is being transformed into a dream fantasy for the opening ceremonies, which are to be followed by two days of celebration in "Little Tokyo." Ken Nakazawa, Japanese playwright and lecturer in Oriental studies at the University

## Hauptmann Case Abductors Get 20 Years in Sing Sing

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Sentences of 20 years to life in Sing Sing prison were imposed yesterday upon Harry Weiss and Martin Schlossman, convicted March 11 of kidnaping Paul H. Wendel and torturing him into a false confession of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping.

Murray Bleefeld, who acted with the two men, previously had pleaded guilty and received a similar sentence. Also under indictment are Ellis Parker, Burlington, N. J., detective, and his son, Gellis Parker Jr. Their extradition from New Jersey has been denied by Gov. Harold Hoffman. The kidnaping of Mr. Wendel was a fantastic offshoot of the Lindbergh abduction and delayed the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann 72 hours while authorities investigated the Wendel statement.

# British Visitors Urge Balance Of Farm and Factory

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—Ending their survey of conditions in the United States with praise for the efficiency displayed by Americans in meeting problems of the changing social scene, five members of the British Parliament left here in the Queen Mary of the Cunard White Star Line for England yesterday.

Since arriving here on March 17 for an unofficial tour, the delegation of the Imperial Policy Group, an organization of Conservatives from both Houses of Parliament, have traveled widely through the South and the Middle West.

To cover as much territory as possible during a limited stay, the delegation was split into two groups, the smaller of which devoted itself to studying the southern states.

Most important among the observations by both groups, in the opinion of spokesmen, was that American public opinion had a decided friendliness for Great Britain. They concluded that the determination of both countries to remain aloof from international disputes and disorders which in no way concerned America or Great Britain was at least responsible for such a sympathetic attitude.

Whatever criticism the visitors had to offer with respect to American affairs was well guarded, the most forthright being the suggestion that the condition of the southern tenantry might be improved with a better leasing system. Such a recommendation was advanced in the observation that the English tenant-landlord seemed to offer greater security for agricultural workers during times of depression.

Drifting of the population away from the land and toward the cities has occurred both in England and the United States, it was observed. In this connection, it was suggested that possibly both countries could benefit from a co-operative inquiry, the objective of which would be to establish a better balance between industry and agriculture.

Lord Phillimore, chairman of the delegation, and Victor Raikes, M. P., comprised the party traveling in the South. The group touring the Middle West was composed of the Earl of Mansfield, A. R. Wise and Kenneth de Courcy.

# Aqueduct Tunnels California At $220,000,000 Cost to Cities

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Amid charts, chaparral and surveyors' chains, Frank F. Weymouth, veteran reclamation and hydraulic engineer, finds himself well into the second half of the Colorado River Aqueduct project which began in 1932 and which probably will be completed in 1939.

The California Metropolitan Water District, where the Aqueduct burrows its way, was organized by communities on the local coastal plain in 1928 as a governmental subdivision of the State. In 1931 the combined citizenry voted a $220,000,000 bond issue, and on Nov. 1, last, $96,970,000 actually had been spent.

Administration of this vast sum lies practically under the signature of one man, for under the State's act creating the subdivision he is the executive officer for a board of 19 directors elected one each from 12 member cities and the others from Los Angeles, the other member city.

Mr. Weymouth started his work long before other governmental units, accelerated by the depression, launched colossal public works projects. Even the $165,000,000 Boulder Canyon Project Act was dwarfed by the ambition of the metropolitan district. Unlike Boulder Dam and its allied functions of irrigation control and power generation, the Colorado aqueduct has had comparatively little public money to spend—only $1,500,000 advanced by the Public Works Administration to finance early construction work on Parker Dam, point of intake for the 242-mile main-trunk which feeds 150 miles of distribution lines.

When the Colorado waters begin surging through the combination siphon, tunnel and ditch, Mr. Weymouth expects to have laid 5,000,000 cubic yards of concrete, 55,000,000 board feet of lumber, 6,000,000 pounds of copper, 122,500 tons of structural and plate steel, 124,800 tons of reinforcing steel, and 6,750,000 barrels of cement, or enough to build a 14-foot highway from Los Angeles to New York.

To make way for the aqueduct, 45,000,000 cubic yards of desert and mountain are being removed by $25,400,000 worth of construction equipment and operating machinery.


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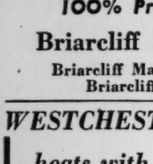
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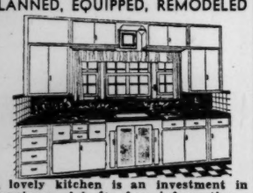
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# Step Up! Buddy! Tubby! Waddles! It's a Harvard A

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By the originators of Waddles and Tubby and Buddy & Co.

**Waddles Brings the News of a Harvard "Degree" to the Doodleducks**

**Flabbergasted Is a Mild Word to Express the Way the Boys Took the Announcement That They Had Been Honored With a Class A Rating Among the Comic Strips of the Nation**

WILLOWVILLE, D. F. P.
(meaning Daily Feature Page)

"Plunky!" ejaculated Buddy with his customary fluency of speech. "What's happened?"

Marmaduke gave him a withering glance. It was the Doodleducks' quarterly meeting, an occasion, Marmaduke reminded his fellow members, not to be lightly interrupted by—. But nobody was listening to him, for the clubhouse door had opened, and on the threshold stood a most excited duck, a duck who had the dust of distance on his feet but the gleam of greatness in his eyes.

"Waddles!" gasped Tubby. "Why, Waddles, come in, and sit down."

The visitor, however, remained standing, and as soon as he recovered his breath, announced with a triumphant quack:

"I came to tell you Roger Gay
Of Harvard gives us all an A."

"Goodness!" murmured Marmaduke, on whom the word "Harvard" had evidently made a profound impression, while Tubby and Buddy, each clutching a wing, pulled Waddles into the clubhouse and shut the door. He moistened his bill delicately as he surveyed the three expectant faces before him and heard the slightly skeptical sniff of Skidmore, curled in a corner, and taking a magazine from his pocket explained:

"The Educational Review
Of Harvard mentions me and you
(Excuse discourtesy this time—
The pronouns have to fit the rhyme)
And pray forgive me if I bore,
I've never had an A before."

And Waddles could say no more. He who had waddled all the way from Drakeville, composing a lengthy iambic address to deliver to Tubby and Buddy & Co., was now overcome with emotion and unable to do more than subside, with a whispered quack, into a chair. The Doodleducks gazed in wonder at the great Bird of Adventure, the renowned fixer of cuckoo clocks, the intrepid conqueror of robots, limp and wordless before them.

Gently Tubby drew the magazine from under Waddles's wing, which lay folded against it, and opening it read the article by Roger C. Gay. He read it in silence, while Buddy and Marmaduke and Skidmore held their breath. "Are you quite sure you understand it?" Marmaduke inquired after waiting as long as he could.

"Er—quite," Tubby responded. "But, here, you read it out loud so's Buddy and Skidmore can hear it."

Marmaduke touched his tie, remembered the green cloth bag which his maiden aunt in Boston kept in a bookcase, and carefully pronounced the title, "The Harvard Educational Review."

Thus from Mr. Gay's article, Tubby and Buddy & Co. learned that they had earned the "A" grading in a six months' survey of comic strips appearing in the Boston newspapers, among them some of the best-known series, syndicated throughout the country. That meant the author had judged them suitable for juvenile consumption. Waddles had won the same distinction in the group of animated cartoons, along with Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.

They were astonished to find that nearly 1200 different strip cartoons were being published by all important newspapers in America except the New York Times, that according to Frederick M. Meek, in the Christian Century, George V of England was a great admirer of O. Soglow's "Little King," that on one occasion, when "Little Orphan Annie" lost her dog, Henry Ford telegraphed the artist, Harold Gray, expressing the hope that no efforts would be spared to effect a speedy recovery; that, according to Robert Benchley, a young reporter sent to interview the late Judge Elbert H. Gary was surprised by the judge's springing the first question, which was, "Will Barney Google's Spark Plug win the International Derby?" followed by the explanation: "Yesterday at a directors' meeting one of the men asked that question; I found that every single one of our directors reads the comics."

The article pointed out the attraction which the American comic-strip offers to advertisers, who are willing to pay from $10,000 to $17,000 for a full-page display in a single issue of a comic-strip supplement. It stated that the various syndicates exercise a form of censorship which, though nebulous, excludes comments which might offend racial or religious sensibilities, and provides one of the few instances in modern journalism where anything is left to the imagination inasmuch as strong language is indicated by dots, dashes and asterisks, and the actual act of drinking intoxicating liquor is not depicted.

Some of the review writer's passages which were a trifle deep for Tubby and Buddy & Co., and even for Waddles, are nevertheless worth quoting. "We have here," he states, "the picture of a tremendously powerful and far-reaching influence, with little or no conscious control or direction exercised over it. Under present conditions, such an agency has opportunity to do unlimited good, or it may do an equal amount of harm. Many surveys have recently been made in connection with the motion pictures and the radio but little or no attention has been paid by educators to the comic strips. And yet the educational problem the strips present cannot ultimately be ignored. One step teachers can take at once is the descriptive analysis of comics directly available to their pupils."

He deplores the presentation of the strip which he places in the "C" column of his survey, material of a highly sensational or otherwise unsuitable nature, and points out the dangers of familiarity with the cartoon showing brutish characters, repellent activities and unfair pictures of present-day conditions. While refraining from detailed discussion of aesthetic merits of the comic strips, Mr. Gay states that far too often the artist's ability to depict action or expression is distinctly inferior, and that artistic appreciations are probably lowered to an appreciable degree by the "funnies," where the merely photographic cartoon is concerned, but that a large number of strips may be classified as caricatures and as such are doubtlessly praiseworthy.

"From Willowville to Harvard," murmured Tubby sentimentally, and at that moment there came a rattling of the clubhouse door.

"The girls," said Buddy.

"Shall we let them in?"

"Might as well, or they won't give us any peace."

"Hm!" said Susie and Dorie Lee together when they heard the news, "now you'll believe us when we say the clubhouse should have lace curtains." Skidmore brushed sympathetically against Tubby and Buddy & Co., and Waddles, remembering an important appointment in Drakeville, picked up his copy of the "Review," and hurried out, saying modestly:

"Friends, farewell. I must not stay.
You know how it is— an A!
If you miss me I shall be
Working for my Ph.D."

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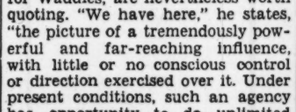
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## S. C. Textile Union Backs C. I. O. Merger

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C. — The State Federation of Textile Workers at its semi-annual rally here adopted a resolution indorsing a movement for a merger of the United Textile Workers and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Another resolution opposed the Senate amendment to the House bill limiting the work week in the textile industry in South Carolina to 48 hours. The Senate adopted amendment specifying a 48-hour week.

Attacks on the sit-down strikes were condemned in another resolution. The resolution denounced "the action of any labor leaders or Congressmen supporting any anti-sit-down strike legislation."

## N.Y. World-Telegram Signs Wage-Hour Pact With Guild

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—Announcement that a contract had been signed between the World-Telegram, Scripps-Howard New York city afternoon newspaper, and the Newspaper Guild of New York, providing for collective bargaining, hours, wages, working conditions, dismissal indemnity, vacations with pay and overtime, was made here today. It is the first contract between the Guild and the World-Telegram and follows two months' negotiations.

Other clauses of the contract cover guild recognition, pay restoration and individual salary adjustments. No provision is made for the preferential shop.

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# Shop Steward Key to Peace In New Auto Union Set-Up

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, April 8—A new personage designed to reduce industrial strife and also to promote democracy in the relations of factory workers with their corporations has just been born into the automobile industry He is the shop steward. Yet as a peace maker he is getting a troubled start, for his advent has been followed with fresh turmoil.

Shop stewards began coming into General Motors Corporation after its recent strike settlement, and Chrysler is being asked by the United Automobile Workers Union to recognize the system.

The principal business of a steward is to find out the grievances of workers and seek action on those warranting it, to collect the dues of members, to see they wear their buttons and note whether they come to union meetings. He is one of the workers out in the plant, designated to look after union interests in a group of 25 or 30 employees. Through naming employees as stewards the union puts its organization through the plant, close to the day's work. They get no pay from the union.

**How System Works**

If the steward can take out a bit of friction right on the spot by discussion with the foreman, that is best of all; if not, the grievance may go up higher to the plant committee of five or nine chief stewards. Or to the union, thence to be taken up with corresponding higher men in management.

It is an old system, better known in England than here, but familiar enough to many employers that they do not like it at all. In many a factory where otherwise the foreman's decision would be law, it has the merit of saving an employee here and there from unjust discharge. Workers need protection from the favoritism, the grudges, and the irresponsibilities that occasionally slip into hiring and firing, the union holds. Progressive companies study and check the orders for dismissal to make sure they are warranted.

But unfortunately stewards often think they have more authority than they have and that they make up a duplicate form of management. They then interfere with the running of the factory, stepping into affairs of production on which they are not posted.

**Two Sets of Bosses**

"Many believe themselves equal in authority with the foreman and able to give orders to them," observed one of the country's best labor experts. "Where the organization of stewards parallels that of the foreman or gang leaders, a company may seem to have two sets of bosses."

This problem of the steward's powers, long felt in other factories, is now flaring up in plants of General Motors. It is making difficulties, which are granted by the union. A number of sit-down strikes have been caused by stewards. Being unauthorized by national officers of the union, such strikes have been quelled. The union's explanation is the system's newness and the inexperience of many stewards.

"The system simply is not working, and labor conditions in our plants are in a mess," comments an important factory executive in this State.

**Education Is Needed**

"I think it can be made to work, and that it can serve as a democratic defense against the petty unfairness of an occasional foreman. Try as hard as we do to train our supervisory force, these things do occur. But as it is, stewards are trying to step over into management, making demands that are out of the question, interfering with production, and causing costs to go up.

"There is going to be much more difficulty in the future."

An underlying reason for the present troubles as seen by many factory insiders is that the union grew so swiftly that members have not had opportunity to know each other. In the agitational stage of the union's initial career members of agitational bent came to the front. During the excitement of strikes and around the enormous jumble of work thrown on union officials, no adequate chance was permitted for the instruction of stewards. Consequently many men not fitted for a stewardship requiring judgment have become swelled with imagined authority, and have been hasty in making demands.

For instance, three hot-headed stewards in Lansing on Tuesday night cost the workers $40,000, it is estimated by union men. The trio wanted a raise of from 97 cents an hour to one dollar. They didn't like the lack of quick action, and struck without asking approval of the officials of the union, as required by its constitution.

**Unauthorized Strikes**

Their strike was a sit-down of 36 men in the axle department of the Olds Motor Works, a division of the General Motors Corporation. This plant got all through the long General Motors strike without a bit of labor trouble, closing finally because of lack of supplies.

As the 36 were placed in a bottleneck of mass production, when they quit, the assembly line had to shut down. Everything stopped.

Five thousand men, the entire night force, was thrown out of work.

Also the Fisher Body plant adjoining had to close. The body plant supplies the motor works. More than a thousand additional workers had to go home.

Happily the president of the union, Homer Martin, was near by at the State House for the final Chrysler conference. He went out to the sit-down strikers, lectured them on the responsibility of a steward and of a union, warned them against reckless strikes as injurious to everybody in the organization, and called for a vote.

It was unanimous to go back to work.

**Stewards Reprimanded**

By agreement between the company and the union, the three promoters of the strike are to be dropped as stewards, are to be reprimanded by both union and company, and are to be laid off for two weeks, which will mean a loss of pay to each approaching $100.

The union is so hostile to irresponsible sit-downs like this that it is reported to have agreed to the discharge of sit-downers under the Chrysler agreement.

Many stewards are thoughtful and steady. Such men give ballast to the new union. More and more men of conservative character will work themselves into leadership, it is anticipated, while misfit stewards will be sifted out. Discipline will naturally evolve if the international officers keep firm control and impose order, as they have undertaken to do, it is hoped in union circles.

"Properly trained and given time for development, the shop stewards will be a benefit to democracy in industry and an aid to production," Mr. Martin declared.

"They will settle immediately with foremen many of the innumerable little difficulties that arise on the job.

"No system operates perfectly at its start, and if at the beginning we get a performance of 80 or even 60 per cent with a wholly new instrumentality in the great automobile companies, we shall be doing well.

"Of course, we look forward to more perfect functioning with experience."

# Auto Pacts and Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

verbal pledge, and the deadlock of more than a month dissolved.

Unity was achieved by the building up of faith on both sides.

**Veto Power for Union**

The reported private agreement gives the union a practical veto over the effort of any other union to establish itself in the company, as it is explained.

It is designed by Mr. Lewis in large part to forestall invasion of the company by craft unions of the American Federation of Labor, with which Mr. Lewis is now at odds.

The agreement made public will also operate to block entrance of an A. F. of L. union, when taken in conjunction with the informal understanding.

The result of all this will be to create a modification of sole bargaining power for the Lewis union.

The auto union will be the only effective bargaining agency in the company. Any agreement it works out on hours, wages, seniority and other general subjects will be company-wide and will cover all factory employees.

Individual employees can continue to have direct dealings with their employers. Obviously, however, individuals cannot negotiate company-wide changes in policy.

**Not a Closed Shop**

The situation will not be the closed shop. The corporation will continue to hire workers whether or not members of the union.

It is surmised that Mr. Lewis has a private understanding of the same nature with the United States Steel Corporation.

Conclusions that Mr. Chrysler had won a complete battle against exclusive bargaining powers were justified on the face of the contract made public, it is commented here.

Nor has he yielded a full measure of exclusive bargaining authority in the private agreement.

But actually Mr. Chrysler, and not Mr. Lewis, took the larger defeat, according to informed observers.

The way the reported agreements in Reo and Chrysler are expected to work out is this:

The union will negotiate general agreements on wages, hours, seniority, etc., covering the entire company. A wage classification for all types of labor will be agreed on.

Then if an A. F. of L. union asks to bargain for a group of skilled mechanics, it will find major conditions already laid down. Obviously it cannot negotiate a new set of seniority rules, hours, etc., on a company-wide basis, thus creating two general standards. If, on the other hand, an A. F. of L. union asks to negotiate a raise in wages for its members, the United Automobile Workers of America will be notified by the company. As it is an industrial union and has workers of every trade in its ranks, the C. I. O. union will immediately demand the same raise for all its workers throughout the company of the same class as those in the A. F. of L. union. In this and other ways it is expected to seek to discourage the entrance of a rival union.

The same competition will face bargaining efforts made by works councils or so-called company unions. They will find general standards established under auspices of the C. I. O.

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# Chile Liberals Urge Election Of Next President by Congress

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile — Because prominent politicians and parties are beginning to maneuver for next year's presidential election before the results of the parliamentary elections have been finally ratified, several national leaders, backed by a large section of public opinion, have revived a proposal for congressional instead of popular election of the Chief Magistrate.

This change would require a constitutional amendment. The Chilean charter, which dates back to 1833 and remained unchanged until rewritten by the present President, Dr. Arturo Alessandri, in 1925, provides for general legislative elections every four years (when all the Chamber and half the Senate is renewed) and a separate national vote for President every six years. The President cannot succeed himself.

Influential conservatives and liberals are confident this constitutional change can be accomplished by the new Congress. Their aim, it was explained, is that national progress is retarded by popular elections, with voters tending to split along class lines. Responsible citizens detect a more pronounced division between Left and Right extremes at each election.

In their opinion, representative government would be retained by the calling of a joint session of Congress to elect future Presidents. The present occupant of the Moneda Palace will complete his six-year term next year. Already political moves are under way preparatory to the election of his successor.

Many Chileans assert that the main object of a six-year presidential term, as established in 1925, is being defeated. The idea was that a President elected for a single period of this length would concentrate on a national program. With a shorter period and the right to a second term, as in the United States, it was feared a President might succumb to the temptation of devoting much of his first term to making sure of a second term.

Present difficulties are said to be much the same. Critics of the present system say that Deputies and Senators never get down to national business because an election always is impending. They assert the Legislature plays to the electoral gallery, in the hope of winning votes.

The six-year term is not likely to be changed. The American four-year system is opposed for the reasons indicated. Although some South Americans have found it monotonous having the same President for six years.

It has been suggested that one way to avoid an election exclusively staged for the Presidency would be to adopt the American party convention and college voting system. One difficulty forecast in this connection is that Chileans do not take kindly to a two-party system and probably a half dozen parties would have candidates in the field.

British and other European systems, except for the French, are not popular. The British system is recognized as being more democratic and effective than that of many republics, but its monarchical basis eliminates it as a model in the New World. The French system of electing a President by Parliament, however, is strongly favored. It is frequently cited by present-day constitutional reformists.

The Left parties, especially the Radicals and Socialists, oppose the proposed reform. Their press describes the maneuvers as a conspiracy against democracy. Conservatives and Liberals reply that the Senate and Chamber are elected by popular vote and should be qualified to elect the Chief Magistrate. It is unnecessary, they argue, to go to the country so soon again when voters have just elected their representatives by the "most democratic process yet invented."


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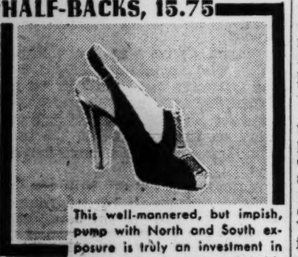

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# Wonders of Research: Selling Eclipse to Tourists

*Localities in Peru chosen for observing astronomical event—Moon at its nearest to earth and sun at its farthest away give long totality — Sand in reptile house of zoo electrically warmed.*

*By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

An attempt to sell Brooklyn Bridge or the Statue of Liberty might land the salesman in jail, but steamship lines to South America backed by professional astronomers are meeting with unusual success in their efforts to "sell" the forthcoming eclipse of the sun to the sightseeing public.

Among passengers of the Grace Line to Peru will be Dr. Clyde Fisher and Dr. John A. Miller, leaders of an expedition sent out by the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History. They will set up eclipse camps in Peru at three different sites, for the purpose of taking motion and still pictures, color photographs and tests for changes in light intensities and temperature as well as for general spectroscopic studies of the sun's corona.

"We had originally hoped," explained Dr. Fisher, "to send an expedition into the mid-Pacific, where the moon covers the sun for seven minutes and four seconds, the longest totality in 1200 years. But difficulties entailed in such an undertaking and uncertainty as to weather conditions made us decide to observe the eclipse from the coast of Peru, where the duration of the totality will be nearly 3½ minutes. This is much longer than average, in fact, two-minute eclipses are considered worth-while enough for astronomers to travel half around the world to see.

"According to present plans, the Hayden Planetarium Grace Expedition will establish at least three points of observation within the rectangle formed by the cities of Lima, Chimbote, Cerro de Pasco and Huarez. The eclipse is slated to take place about 5:20 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, and will occur so close to sunset that the moon will still cover part of the sun as it dips below the horizon. In as much as clouds and fog make eclipse expeditions the biggest gamble in science, we will try to protect ourselves against cloud curtains by establishing one of the camps three miles high in the Cerro de Pasco region of the Andes.

"The factors which make this eclipse so unusual is that on June 8 the moon will be about as close to earth as it ever comes, namely, about 222,000 miles. At the same time, the earth is about as far from the sun as it ever gets, namely, about 94,000,000 miles. The eclipse occurs when the centers of the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line, and the closer the moon is to us the bigger an object it becomes in the sky and the longer it hides the sun, especially when the sun is almost at its maximum distance from the earth."

Courtesy American Museum of Natural History and the Grace Line

**Dr. John A. Miller**
Co-Leader and Technical Director of Hayden Planetarium-Grace Expedition

**The How and the Where of Eclipse**
Moon Intercepts Sun's Light Few Minutes; Path of Shadow Strikes Across Peru

**Members of Expedition**
Left to Right—Charles H. Coles, Dr. Clyde Fisher (Director), Miss Dorothy A. Bennett, Prof. William H. Barton Jr., Hans Christian Adamson

## Vienna and Pope's Encyclical

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA—The encyclical which Pope Pius directed against the National Socialist regime in Germany is likely to have an appreciable influence upon the situation in Central Europe, for it will tend to focus the present extreme clericalism and nationalism.

Supporters and opponents of the political activities of Roman Catholicism are liable to be incited to more uncompromising activity. Czechoslovakia is mostly Roman Catholic, three fifths of Hungary and nine tenths of Austria are also Roman Catholics. Many papers in Vienna, Budapest and Prague gave great prominence to the Pope's letter, Jewish and clerical editors vying with one another in stressing its importance.

To a devout Central European Roman Catholic it sounded almost like a call to a crusade. Most non-German Roman Catholics in Czechoslovakia are already opposed to Adolf Hitler, and the Pope now comes to them as a powerful ally.

The Austrian Government is also against Herr Hitler, even though it concluded a formal truce with him last summer.

The regime here is supported chiefly by priests and by elder members of their flocks. The priests constantly urge Chancellor Schuschnigg to be more aggressive and now they are likely to call upon him to take the lead on the side against National Socialism.

## Alligators Respond To Heating of Sand

Hundreds of miles of electric soil-heating cable have been buried in the ground for such an ordinary purpose as to supply heat to hotbeds, cold frames, propagating benches and germinators, but it remained for the Brookfield Zoo at Chicago to use cable for warming the feet of its alligators and turtles.

Zoo Director Edward Bean noticed that the reptiles were sluggish during cold weather, even though thermometers indicated comfortable room temperatures. They moved so slowly they hardly seemed alive. They wouldn't eat and avoided the sand in the reptile house. Mr. Bean found the sand was too cold for their comfort, so he called on General Electric engineers to lay soil-heating cable, whereupon the 'gators and turtles took an interest in existence in the reptile house once more.

## Yacht Equipped For Sea-Floor Study

A Smithsonian Institution expedition for systematic biological exploration of the shallow waters in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea left Clearwater, Florida, on April 1.

The expedition is headed by Dr. Paul Bartsch, who has the co-operation of Donald Roebling, Florida yatchsman. Mr. Roebling's craft, the Iorano, was especially equipped for the work. It is planned to spend four months dredging for seabottom creatures off the southern coast of Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Haiti, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica and the Yucatan Banks.

## Conservation Praised For Return of Pelican

White pelicans are using Malheur Lake in Oregon again after a 10-year absence, and the United States Department of Agriculture points to their return as a sample of benefits from the Federal program of waterfowl restoration.

Last season, 61 pairs of these birds raised young at the lake. They nested on straw stacks put upon the dry lake bed before the Biological Survey began restoring the area for the use of migratory birds. Reflooding the lake bed turned these stacks into temporary nesting islands. Thousands of ducks, geese and other types are a familiar sight again at Malheur, but the largest nesting bird there is the white pelican, with a wing spread of some eight feet.

Pelicans are experts at soaring or sailing, often flying at heights far out of sight. Although they fly in wheeling circles, they move on their course rapidly. They winter from California south to Panama.

## Chemistry Develops Light and Opaque Paper

Mail order houses can now cut the weight of their catalogues in half with a comparable saving in mailing cost, painters will have a new brilliant white pigment available, and lighter weight bond paper can be made with no danger of the printed matter showing through on the other side—because chemistry has developed a new high level of whiteness and opacity through the use of titanium dioxide.

The development was made at the E. I. duPont DeNemours Company, and research has shown that the whitening power of titanium allows even onionskin paper to be printed on both sides. Approximately one half of 1 per cent of the earth's crust is titanium.

## Rayon Printed Page Evolved by Synthesis

Silken ladies of fashion may glide across rayon magazine pages in the near future. A Czechoslovakian chemist in Prague has produced a synthetic fabric of rayon type which is suitable for use on the printed page. It is also claimed to be durable and to cost less than really good magazine paper.

## Meteorological Record Long Astray Recovered

After a disappearance of nearly a quarter of a century, an automatic recorder of conditions in the upper air is back in the Weather Bureau at Washington.

In the summer of 1913, W. R. Gregg, now chief of the Bureau and then on the staff of the aerological division, together with Capt. B. J. Sherry of the army signal corps, released 23 meteorographs, attached to sounding balloons, on the Pacific coast. Fifteen, dropping to earth after the balloons burst, were recovered. Their tracings of temperature and humidity fluctuations in the air through which they had passed were recorded. The other eight, including number 250, were given up as lost, but a short time ago a passerby stumbled on number 250 in the sand near Twenty-Nine Palms, California.

Except for a few dents, the instrument was in good condition. Many of the tracings on the metal recording plant could still be deciphered. The temperature record showed a low of 71 degrees below zero at 13.8 miles which was the top of the flight. Humidity tracings were indistinguishable.

## Simplicity Advised In Technical Names

Recent issues of Science weekly have suggested new terms in scientific nomenclature. In this connection, Dr. W. J. Luyten of the University of Minnesota suggests that the "horrible hybrid 'photomicrography' (the photography of tiny objects through a microscope) be relegated to oblivion." He adds:

"Surely the term micro-photography is descriptive enough. One shudders to think what would happen if the precedent set by photomicrography were followed consistently. We should then have to drop color photography and celestial photography in favor of photochromography and photo-uranography. And we may, perhaps, look forward to the day when the studio photographer who specializes in portraits announces himself as an expert in photo-prosopography."

# 'Gas' Tax Defeat Puts N. Y. Budget Out of Balance

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8—New York State's $370,000,000 1937-38 budget was $20,000,000 out of balance today following defeat by the Assembly by nine votes late yesterday of the bill to restore the one cent emergency tax on gasoline, which would have raised the levy on this fuel to four cents a gallon.

The measure failed by the defection of six Democrats which voided the action of the Republicans in living up to an agreement to furnish the opposition two votes in order to round out the 76 votes required for a constitutional majority. With all save two of the 75 Republicans negativing the bill, plus the six Democratic dissentients, the final count was 70 to 79 against passage.

Governor Lehman anticipated the demise of his revenue-raising levy with a message charging the Republicans with shirking their responsibility. If the additional gasoline tax proposal was not accepted, it remained the Republican majority's duty to supply another, he declared, adding that the handing of two votes to the Democratic minority to achieve a "paper" constitutional majority did not remove the necessity for balancing the budget.

"You are in control of the Assembly," he told the Republicans; "your party has a majority of its members—yours is clearly the responsibility for legislation within the Assembly. No amount of camouflage of words can hide that stark and basic principle of state government.

"There can be no question in the mind of anyone that it is the duty of a legislative body to provide the funds to meet appropriations voted by it. If the Assembly did not intend to vote revenues authorized by it, it should not have made such appropriations. It must, therefore, provide revenues in the amount of at least $20,000,000 to meet these appropriations."

# Chicago Airport Growth Assured By Railroad Deal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, April 8—Enlargement of Chicago's municipal airport on the South Side to twice its present size is assured by settlement of a dispute between the city and the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. The larger area will permit accommodation of the new projected four-engined planes which require longer takeoff runs and sufficient cleared space to gain altitude. With present size planes conditions here were regarded merely as "comfortable."

Chicago & Western Indiana tracks which now border the present field on the north are to be removed, creating a new area which will permit the lengthening of runways to over a mile.

The city's claim to having the most-used air passenger terminal in the world was at stake, for if there was not room for these 40-passenger planes to take off and alight at the Chicago port, the airlines declared they would have been compelled to bring them down in some suburban town.


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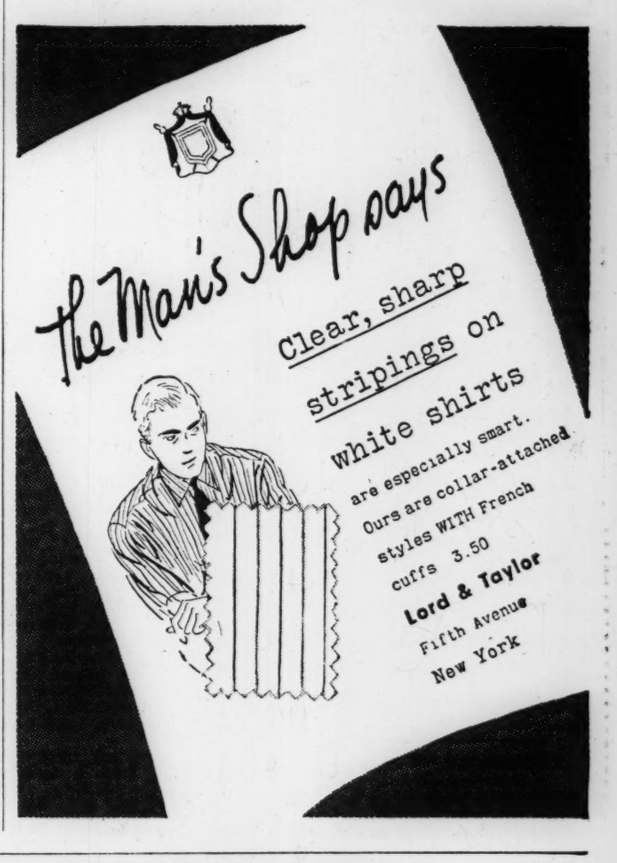




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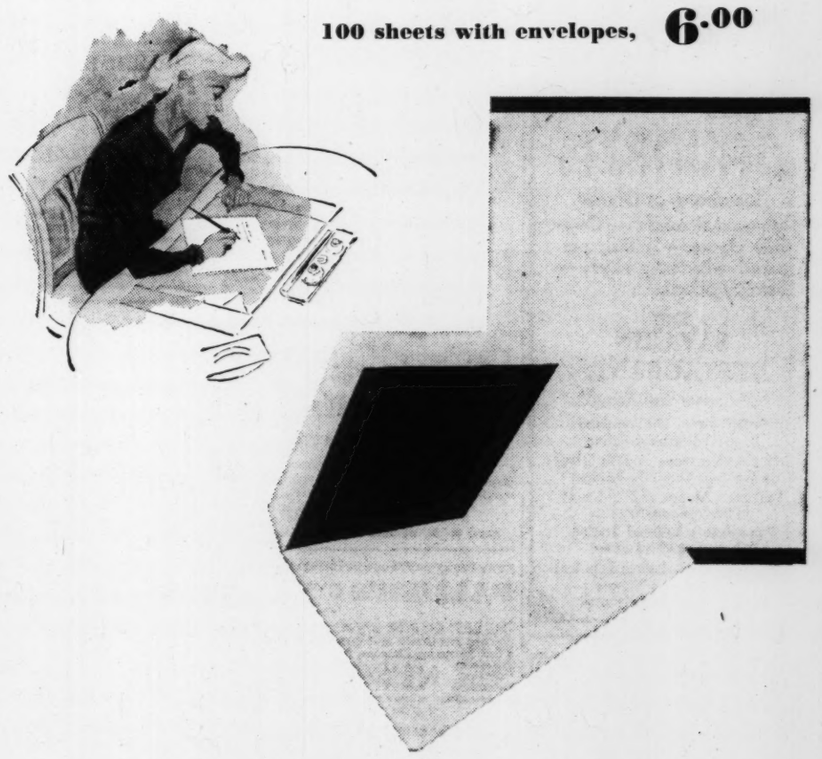

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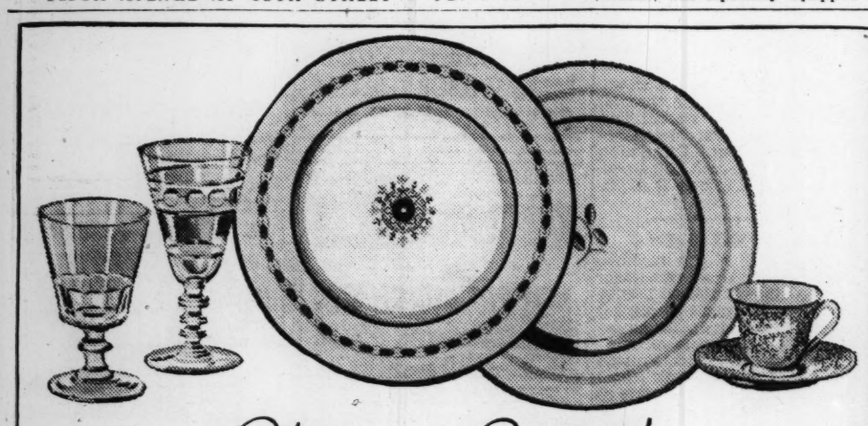

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# Pro Golfers Out To Win Place On Ryder Cup Team

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Youngsters in the pro golfing ranks like Byron Nelson and Sam Snead and veterans like Ralph Guldahl, Ed Dudley and Paul Runyan today turned their eyes toward a common goal.

From now until June 12, final day of the United States open championship at Oakland Hills, Detroit, they will be gunning for another reward besides cash and a national title. Their chief aim will be to fill one of the four vacancies on the American Ryder Cup team that will encounter Britain's best at Southport, Eng., on June 29 and 30.

Six of the places already have been filled. President George Jacobus of the P. G. A. has announced the definite selection of Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith, Denny Shute, Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta, veterans of one or more of international battles, and U. S. open champion Tony Manero, due for his first taste of Ryder Cup competition.

Under the P. G. A.'s new selection system, the identify of the other four may not be known until after the open has been played.

Selection of at least a dozen players will be made on the basis of the sectional qualifying rounds for the P. G. A. championship. The four members of this group who maintain the best average through the 36-hole qualifying round of the pro tourney at Pittsburgh May 24 to 30, and the finals at Oakland Hills, June 10 to 12, will win the team posts.

Should any P. G. A. member not included in the six already named or the 12 to be singled out later win the pro or the open crown, he automatically will make the team.

Nelson and Snead, on their winter-tour performances, appear the most promising youngsters. The former, recently named pro at Reading, Penna., won the Augusta national's tournament last week. Snead, in his first campaign on the "big time," established a reputation as one of the longest hitters in the game while accumulating $3547.50 in prize money.

Neither has played on a Ryder Cup team. Nor has Guldahl, the big, slope-shouldered St. Louisan by way of Texas, who won the 1936 Radix Cup for the lowest average of the year—71.63. Guldahl stands sixth in earnings since Jan. 1 with $2705.50.

Dudley, who faced the Britons at Moortown in 1929 and again at Southport four years ago, has been a consistent performer on the Sunshine circuit. Runyan, member of the last two U. S. combinations, has come along with a rush after getting off to a poor start in the early campaigning.

Others who set a fast pace during the winter tour and may be able to stick to it through the Ryder Cup qualifying stretch are Jimmy Hines, blond bomber from Garden City, N. Y., Dick Metz of Chicago and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

### Exhibition Baseball Results

*By the Associated Press*

St. Louis (N) 7, Cincinnati (N) 2.
Chicago (N) 10, Chicago (A) 2.
Detroit (A) 12, Washington (A) 10.
New York (N) 8, Cleveland (A) 7.
Baltimore (I) 3, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Boston (A) 3, Newark (I) 0.
Boston (N) 12, Jacksonville (SAL) 1.
Philadelphia (A) 2, Little Rock (S) 1.
New York (A) 6, Fort Worth (T) 3.
Pittsburgh (N) 12, Albuquerque (A-T) 5.
Milwaukee (AA) 7, Jersey City (I) 6.
Buffalo (I) 13, Toronto (I) 7.
Rochester (I) 6, Columbus (AA) 5.
Montreal (I) 8, Chattanooga (S) 5.

## Masters' Master . . . —By Pap'

FORE
AUGUSTA
Byron
—NELSON—
—WINNER OF THE MASTERS TOURNAMENT AT AUGUSTA GA WITH A SCORE OF 283
HIS RECORD-BREAKING 66 FOR THE OPENING ROUND SHOULD HAVE WARNED THE FIELD THAT HE WAS SERIOUS - NELSON CRASHED THROUGH TO VICTORY WITH A PAR-SHATTERING FINISH
BANG IT IN !!
Tony MANERO
—JUST AS MANERO HAD GENE SARAZEN TO JOCKEY HIM SAFELY DOWN THE HOME-STRETCH IN THE 1936 NATIONAL OPEN AT BALTUSROL . . .
. . . SO DID NELSON HAVE WIFFY COX TO KEEP HIM IN LINE WHEN JITTERS THREATENED TO UPSET HIM WITH VICTORY IN SIGHT
PAP'
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# Gophers Hold Big Open Track Meet Next May

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MINNEAPOLIS, April 8—A Northwest open track meet in which any amateur track athlete may compete, will be held in Memorial stadium at the University of Minnesota, Friday, May 14, it was announced today by Jim Kelly, newly appointed track coach at the university.

The meet, part of a general program to build up and popularize track throughout the Northwest, is expected to attract college, A. A. U. and high school athletes from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Members of the Minnesota freshman squad will compete unattached, and several of the Gopher varsity squad may also be entered, although Coach Kelly has a meet scheduled for the following day with Iowa State and Kansas State at Ames, Iowa.

**Two Star Veterans**

With the opening of the Gopher's outdoor season, Saturday, at Lincoln, Neb., Coach Kelly has been putting his new charges through intensive workouts this week.

Approximately the same personnel that represented Minnesota indoors will be on hand for the spring schedule. Again the squad will be built around Capt. Dominic Krezowski, stalwart shotputter, and Bob Hubbard, broad jumper. Krezowski will defend his Big Ten outdoor title during the conference meet at Ann Arbor.

Two newcomers to the squad are expected to add needed strength in the two-mile and the pole vault. In the distance run, Irving Steer of Brooklyn, N. Y., will join Harold von Lehe of LeSeuer, who competed during the indoor season. Robert Olson of Minneapolis seems destined to become the sole Minnesota pole vaulter.

**One Veteran Sprinter**

In the 100 and 220-yard dashes the veteran, Roger Verran and Ed Hepp, sophomore, are still the leading Gopher sprinters. Both are Minneapolis athletes. The return of Bob Watson of St. Paul to the ranks of the quarter-milers considerably strengthens the Gophers in this position. He will join Bob Blotcky of Minneapolis, who competed in the event during the winter.

Eric Harslem of New York City and Phil Anderson of Minneapolis are the leading candidates to run the half-mile, while Paul Moore of St. Paul and George Flannagan, Minneapolis, will compete in the mile.

With Minnesota's strength apparently concentrated in the field events, Coach Kelly and George Otterness, his assistant, are preparing several newcomers who may add power to the veteran combination. These include Bob Johnson, erstwhile football tackle from Anoka, in the javelin and Frank Adams of Hopkins in the discus. In addition, Ken Dollarhide of Chicago and Paul Maki of Aurora are trying out for the javelin throw.

Captain Krezowski and Irving Goodman, both veterans, are expected to handle the shotput event capably, while Hubbard and Ralph Green will again team in the broad jump. Hubbard will also compete in the high jump along with Dave Gustafson of North Branch.

# By-Plays

*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

**The United States Tennis Situation**

While we have no criticism to make regarding the holding of the United States-Australian North American zone final in this year's Davis Cup competition on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., there is no question but what Samuel H. Collom, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, in his complaint against giving Forest Hills the preference over the Germantown (Penna.) Cricket Club, did touch on a phase of lawn tennis in the United States which deserves the attention of those who are invested with the authority to see that it is properly conducted in this country. The fact that the Australian authorities not only approved the holding of the matches at Forest Hills, but cabled that they preferred that site to Germantown on account of "ample stands" there, certainly gave the American authorities plenty of ground for making the selection they did.

Keystone
Davis Cup

**Brought Up Important Point**

But in his protest against holding these matches in New York instead of Germantown, former President Collom brought up a point which, it seems to me, is worthy of serious consideration on the part of the tennis authorities. The point is the awarding of too many big championship matches to Forest Hills. As things stand now the West Side Stadium will not only stage the Davis Cup zone final this year; but it will also stage the men's and women's national singles and the Wightman Cup matches. This leaves the men's and women's doubles championships as the only big turf championship matches to be played outside of Forest Hills and when it is remembered that there are many followers of the game in other parts of the country, the question of placing some of these big events in other large tennis districts should certainly receive serious consideration.

**Times Have Changed**

When the national championship tennis tournament was started back in 1881, practically all of the tennis that was played in the United States was confined to New England or New York. Under these conditions it was not at all surprising that the tournament should be played at some point in that district, and Newport, R. I., was chosen. And so the famous Casino courts staged the national singles and doubles year in and year out. But the game spread all over the country, and in the winter of 1914-15 it was decided that future championship tournaments should be held elsewhere, with the result that the men's and women's singles went to the West Side Club in 1915. That New York offers better facilities both for players and spectators than Newport could cannot be questioned; but there are other locations which are qualified to handle the biggest of tournaments.

**Should Rotate Big Events**

It is my opinion that the time has come when the big championship tournaments should be rotated among the leading tennis centers of the country in so far as such a thing is possible. There are the turf championships as well as the hard-court title tournaments and it is, of course, necessary to place them where suitable courts can be obtained. So far as the turf events are concerned they could be held in Boston, Germantown, New York, Merion, Chicago or a number of other large centers, and there are many places where the hard-court tournaments could take place. I believe that if a policy of rotation were followed out, it would result in increased interest in the game in this country. Championships in other sports are rotated from year to year with marked success and I see no reason why the same policy should not obtain in lawn tennis.

# Caras Goes Into First Place Tie In Billiard Play

**World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing**

| | W | L | BG | HR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralph Greenleaf | 4 | 1 | 10 | 84 |
| Onofrio Lauri | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| James Caras | 4 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Andrew Ponzi | 3 | 2 | 9 | 74 |
| Erwin Rudolph | 3 | 2 | 11 | 49 |
| Marcel Camp | 4 | 4 | 15 | 43 |
| Bennie Allen | 3 | 3 | 8 | 54 |
| William Mosconi | 3 | 3 | 11 | 78 |
| Fay Gainer | 3 | 4 | 29 | 43 |
| Irving Crane | 2 | 4 | 18 | 35 |
| Charles Seaback | 2 | 4 | 15 | 42 |
| Joseph Diehl | 1 | 7 | 22 | 51 |

By George E. Timpson

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8 — James Caras, defending champion, overtook the leaders as expected in the final game last night of the world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy, when he defeated Irving Crane of the newcomers, 125 to 68, but he had a hard time doing it, the game going to 25 innings. William Mosconi, in the other evening game, did much better, winning from another of the neophytes, Fay Gainer, 125 to 42 in 11 innings.

The veterans, Andrew Ponzi and Bennie Allen, proved too skillful for their younger opponents in the afternoon games, with Ponzi especially effective, scoring over Joseph Diehl, who seems to catch the other players at their best, 125 to 65, in 16 innings. He finished with a high run of 74 unfinished, his best of the tourney, being especially effective on the breaks.

Marcel Camp was the victim of Allen, who played fair billiards, while the Detroiter was hardly in his best stroke, failing to get the positions he tried for. Twenty-three innings were required, the score being 125 to 82. The high runs were 48 for Allen and 31 for Camp.

Mosconi started off with the best billiards shown in the tournament so far, threatening to establish a new best game, but when he reached 114 in his fourth turn at the table, he slipped on a long shot, and a session of safety scratches ensued, so that he needed six more innings to get the balance. Gainer, as if inspired by the play of his opponent, also displayed good billiards, reaching 61 in his sixth inning, but his scratches, including a forfeiture, pulled him down to 42 at the finish. Mosconi ran 60 in his second inning, while the best for Gainer was 19.

Caras started off fairly well against Crane, with a run of 44 in the second inning, but failed to maintain his accuracy and with both resorting to safety play, Crane making 12 and Caras indulging in 19, with both making many intentional scratches, scores came few and far between. But finally Caras ran 40, and ended the struggle in his next inning, to win 125 to 68. Crane made one run of 30 and another of 20.

## Busy Summer Planned For U. S. Track Stars

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—National A. A. U. officials yesterday were preparing plans for an extensive summer campaign abroad for outstanding United States track and field stars.

Invitations to send teams abroad have been received from England, France, Germany and Japan, while Sweden has indicated its desire to play host to an American team but as yet has sent no formal invitation.

The A. A. U. of England would like 10 athletes to compete in an international meet at White City Stadium, London, on August 2 against athletes from a uumber of European countries. France and Germany have requested squads of 10 athletes each for tours in August and September. A team of 15 will compete in Japan late in August.

Performances in the National A. A. U. championships at Milwaukee on June 25 and 26 will be used as the basis for selection of the various teams.

### College Tennis Results

Harvard 8, Duke 1.
Navy 9, Georgetown 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Westchester T. 1.

### East vs. West Polo

N. Y. A. C. 20, Chicago F. A. 13.
Ridgewood P. C. 7, Cleveland P. C. 2.

## Glasgow Rangers Win Football Title

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Glasgow Rangers were returned Scottish Football League champions yesterday for the twenty-third time since the organization was formed in 1891. The Light Blues made certain of the honor by defeating Hamilton Academicals 5-1 on the latter's ground, while Clyde and Aberdeen struggled 90 minutes to a scoreless draw.

Yesterday's victory brought Rangers' point total to 59, seven more than the Aberdonians. The teams have two more games to play. The Dons led for the greater part of the season, but faltered in recent games, while Rangers, released from cup worries when defeated in the first round of the competition, plunged ahead with smashing victories.

Manchester City, favorite for English Football League honors this year, climbed into second place with a 2-1 decision over Brentford. The city walloped the same team 6-2 last Saturday.

Manchester is now one point behind Arsenal and holds a similar margin over Charlton Athletic. Arsenal and the Athletic each have played 38 games, Manchester City 37.

### Rugby Teams Tie

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 8 (AP)—A picked team from the touring Harvard and Princeton rugby squads played to a nine-all deadlock yesterday with an all-star Bermuda team.

## Walter Pate Names Davis Cup Players

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Walter L. Pate, nonplaying captain of the United States Davis Cup team, said last night the American squad for the first round zone match against Japan would be made up of Don Budge, Frankie Parker, Robert Riggs, Joe Hunt and possibly Gene Mako.

He made the announcement as Parker left New York for San Francisco to prepare for the matches against Japan on the Olympic Club courts April 30 to May 2.

Mako's appearance against Japan, Pate said, would depend on how well Budge pairs with either Parker, Riggs or Hunt in the doubles play. Mako, normally Budge's doubles partner, will be occupied with school work until two or three days before the matches with Japan, Pate said, and will not be drafted for the play unless all of the other combinations fail to produce.

Sidney B. Wood and Bryan (Bitsy) Grant also were invited to become members of the squad to meet Japan, but business forced them to decline, Pate explained.

### College Baseball Results

Boston 12, Randolph-Macon 4.
Duke 15, Rutgers 7.
Fordham 7, Seton Hall 0.
Illinois 3, Illinois Wesleyan 0.
Indiana 7, Depauw 0.
L. I. U. 20, C. C. N. Y. 10.
Louisiana St. 6, Northwestern 5.
N. Y. U. 5, Columbia 2.
Navy 12, Harvard 10.
Princeton 7, Lafayette 5.
Penn 4, Drexel 3.
Williams 8, Haverford 4.

## No Upsets Scored In North-South Golf Tournament

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8 (AP)—The defending champion, the medalist and all the favorites got their men in the first round of match play yesterday in the north and south amateur golf tournament.

George Dunlap Jr., who won his fifth championship last year, had trouble off the tee but eliminated Robert Lowry of Shamokin, Penna., 4 and 3.

James T. Hunter, middle-aged medalist from North Adams, Mass., advanced in a breeze over R. L. Pittman, Fayetteville, N. C., 6 and 5.

Bobby Dunkelberger, 17-year-old High Point, N. C., star won the day's most protracted match, putting out R. W. Knowles of Boston at the 19th hole. Dunkelberger, who a year ago defeated former National Champion Francis Ouimet in the first round, was one down and three to play, but squared it with a birdie. He went one up when Knowles pulled into a trap on the short 17th and was set to win the 18th until laid a stymie. On the extra hole, Knowles drove into a pine thicket.

C. W. Yimpson of Rockaway Hunt, L. I., pulled a mild surprise in eliminating W. S. Meany Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., 4 and 3.

Frank Strafaci, the mighty mite from Brooklyn and a favorite to reach the finals, had a 72 in winning by the widest margin of the first round over H. H. Russell of Coral Gables, Fla., 7 and 6.

Jack Munger, the deft putter from Dallas, Texas, and considered a likely finalist, won easily over Paul Miller, a stripling from Fort Bragg, N. C.

R. P. Davidson of Washington, a familiar figure on Pinehurst courses, edged out R. J. Zipse of Kew Gardens, L. I., one up. They were even going to the home hole, which Davidson won with a par for a medal 72 to Zipse's 73.

Carl Dan Jr., twice Florida champion; Charlie Whitehead, Plainfield, N. J.; Johnny Levinson, former Yale golfer; Johnny Johnson, runner-up two years ago in the North and South Richard Tufts of Pinehurst, and Henry Clay Poe, Duke University driver, all came through handily, Poe despite wildness off the tees.

## Taylor Announces Plans For Minor Hockey Series

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 8 (AP)—F. W. (Cyclone) Taylor, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, announced yesterday that plans for a "Little World Series" of hockey will be discussed by presidents of various minor leagues at a meeting in Detroit next week.

Taylor recently proposed formation on a minor professional hockey federation which would co-ordinate the various minor leagues and arrange for a championship series among such circuits each spring.

At next week's meeting, Taylor said, he will be joined by John C. Chick, president of the Western Division of the International-American League; Maurice Podoloff, head of the loop's Eastern Division, and William Grant, executive of the American Association of the Mid West. He said Frank Calder, president of the major national league, may sit in at the meeting in an advisory capacity.

## Philadelphia Team Takes Third Place

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The Reinhart Radio Reserves team from Philadelphia took over third place in the five-man division of the American Bowling Congress last night by posting a total of 3028 for its three games on the alleys.

The Quaker City keglers opened with a 949 game and then rallied with 1023 and 1056 to take third place from the St. Thomas team of Philadelphia, which had 2977. The Reinhart total was only the third better-than-3000 score of the tournament which began March 10.

Another Philadelphia entry, the Quartermaster Administration, rolled up the tournament's high single team game with a 1115 on its third try, but managed only 881 and 887 for its other two efforts for a 2883 total, which failed to disturb the leaders. The standings:

**Five-Man Team**

| | |
|---|---|
| Pastime A. C. | 3045 |
| Eckhardt and Becker Brewing Co. | 3043 |
| Reinhart Radio Reserves | 3028 |
| t. Thomas | 2977 |
| Prager Beer | 2975 |

**Two-Man**

| | |
|---|---|
| M. De Bridget and J. Smith | 1307 |
| W. Prietag and L. Levine | 1298 |
| J. Russell, and C. Musil | 1289 |
| J. Allburn and J. Smith | 1288 |
| W. Metzner and A. Carey | 1281 |

### Vines One-Up on Perry

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines of California gained a one-match advantage in his 56-match tour with Fred Perry by defeating the former British amateur in three hard-fought sets, 3—6, 11—9, 8—6 before a crowd of 2800 in the Arena last night. The world's professional championship score now stands 21 matches to 20 in favor of Vines. Vines rallied superbly to clinch the contest after being injured in a fall midway in the deciding set. Bruce Barnes topped George Lott in singles competition, 7—5, 6—3, while Barnes and Lott defeated Perry and Vines in doubles play, 11—9.

### Keres Wins Again

MARGATE, England, April 8 (AP)—Paul Keres of Estonia was again a winner in the seventh round of the international chess tournament here yesterday. Keres scored at the expense of Dr. Alexander Alekhine, who blundered and lost in 23 moves. The Estonian still leads. Reuben Fine, United States, also won and remained in second place. Other winners were Miss Vera Menchik of Czechoslovakia and C. H. O'D. Alexander and P. S. Milner-Barry, both of England.

### Miss Aarons Is Suspended

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The English Table Tennis Association today suspended Ruth Aarons of New York, American player, effective "throughout the world," for giving exhibitions at a cabaret. She formerly was the world women's table tennis champion.

## Army Grid Coaches Given Assignments

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST POINT, New York, April 8—Army's football coaches who annually receive a revamping due to Army orders and the requirements of the service, have received their 1937 assignments from Head Coach Garrison H. Davidson, with this year's changes showing several new faces.

Lieutenant Moe Daly, line coach for the last four years, and All-American center in 1926, will take over Captain Bill Wood's place as backfield coach. Wood, who has been on duty at the Military Academy as assistant master of the sword, will leave this summer to become a student in the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Daly will have as an aid, Lieut. Cy Letzelter who has been coaching the plebe backfield since 1934. Captain Bill Reeder who has held this job for the last four years will remain with his company in Georgia.

Lieut. Laverne "Blondy" Saunders will be in charge of the line for the coming season, where he has been aiding Daly during he last three years. He will be assisted by Lieut. Jabbo Jablonsky, who will move from the line coach task with the "B" squad. Lieut. Susie Burlingame will remain as end coach for his second year.

Lieut. Rosy O'Donnell will again have charge of the "B" squad and will be aided by Lieut. Bob Stillman, a new face on the staff. Stillman graduated from West Point in 1925 after making a name for himself as an Army lineman.

Lieut. Art Meehan also will remain in his former position on the staff, being in charge of the plebe squad. He will have three new aides this year.

Lieut. Ken Fields returns to teach the plebes their backfield assignments, and will probably help with the kicking instruction. Army fans will remember Fields well. Lieut. Jack Malloy will again return to coach the ends after an absence of two years, and Cadet Stanley Smith, ace guard on last year's team, will return as a second lieutenant to coach the plebe linemen.

### Lions Sail for New York

LONDON, April 8 (Canadian Press Cable)—Wembley Lions, National Hockey League champions, sailed for New York yesterday on their way to take part in the international series which opens at Toronto April 16. Thirteen players were in the party under Capt. Lou Bates of Ottawa. Their names: Roy Musgrove, Tony and Albert Lemay, Cam Shewan, Gordon Dailley and Alex Archer, all of Winnipeg; Bobby Walton and Edgar Murphy, Ottawa; Jo Jo Graboski, Brockville, Ont.; Des Smith, Saint John, N. B.; Jack Kilpatrick, Prince Albert, and Sammy Gigliotti, Port Arthur.

### Monarchs End in Tie

LONDON, April 8 (CP Cable)—Wembley Monarchs and Streatham wound up the National League hockey season last night by playing a 4-to-4 tie. Most of the teams are continuing in the post-season coronation gold cup competition. Frankie Leblanc of Montreal, Wally Cunningham of Winnipeg, Stan King of Fort William and Jimmy Haggarty of Port Arthur scored for Monarchs, for Streatham the successful marksmen were Red Stapleford of Watford, Ont., George Shaw of Stratford, Archie Stinchcombe of Windsor, Ont., and Gerry Davey of Port Arthur.

### Pacific Coast League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seattle | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Los Angeles | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Missions | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Portland | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Sacramento | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| San Francisco | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| San Diego | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Oakland | 2 | 3 | .400 |

**Results April 7**

Portland 5, San Francisco 4.
Missions 3, San Diego 4.
Los Angeles 2, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 7, Seattle 0.

## Sam Snead Shoots Sensational Golf To Lead Veterans

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8 (AP)—Sam Snead, dark-haired youngster who learned to play golf in the hayfields of Virginia, was the target yesterday of golf's salaried players in the Trail's End tournament of the winter campaign.

The 25-year-old, long-knocking kid from White Sulphur Springs, gave his fellow professionals a lesson in golf yesterday when he waltzed home in 67, four under par, to lead the field on the first lap of the 72-hole $5000 Tournament of Gardens.

While his margin was only one stroke over two veterans, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., a former club professional, and Lighthorse Harry Cooper, Snead was hitting the ball on a payoff basis.

Snead, a loose-hipped lad who learned golf without a lesson at Hot Springs, Va., was knocking his tee shots down the middle, laying his approaches dead and putting with a magic touch.

Picard, winner here for the last two years, put together a pair of 34's to deadlock with Harry Cooper, the veteran from Chicago, who garnered 35-33.

As the field moved into the second 18-hole round, seven players were under regulation figures. In addition to Snead, Picard, and Cooper, the sub-par ranks included young Ben Loving of Richmond, Va.; Johnny Revolta of Chicago, Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo., and Leo Walper of Washington, D. C.

### Exhibition Hockey Result

Montreal Royals 4, Hershey 1.

### College Lacrosse Result

Baltimore A. C. 8, Princeton 6.

### College Track Result

Princeton 82, North Carolina 44.


# Where to Dine

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*Enjoy a*
**SAVARIN**
Luncheon or Dinner
Menus that satisfy — Carefully planned—Skillfully prepared — Perfectly served — Sensibly priced.
THE SAVARIN RESTAURANTS
*"Famous for Food"*
Cafe Savarin, 120 Broadway
In the Equitable Building
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Delightfully Different
JAPANESE AMERICAN RESTAURANTS
Lunch 45c up — Dinner 65c-$1.00
**YAMA**
225 E. 57 ST. Nr. 3rd | NEW
47 E. 49 ST., Nr. Park | YORK

Maison A. De Winter
48 W 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch. 65c. 85c. Dinner. $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte. Accommodations for parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
Luncheon 50c. Dinner 40c-75c
(Sundays included)

ROSETTA GORDON
40th Street and LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d' Hote Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHE
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 43rd Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods, which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room
NO LIQUOR SERVED
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service

PALMER'S OYSTER BAR
—2 West 49th—
THE BEST OYSTER STEW IN NEW YORK
Pies and Hot Breads that make the meal a feast.
When Shopping Between 34th and 40th Sts. Remember SUSAN PALMER'S
NEW DINING LOUNGE
108 East 38th St.
Same refined service and food as the popular 2 West 49th Street.

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons, 40c to 85c
Dinners, 75c to 99c
1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

Shay's Restaurant
39 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 60c
Southern Cooking *No Liquor Served*

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GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 13 Market St.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
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Famous Since 1847

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SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
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The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
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*A Cafe of Name*
Individually percolated cereal Postum
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*Home Cooking*
"THE SKILLET"
40 Church St., up one flight Tel. 7-9327
Luncheon 11-2:30 Dinners 5-7:30
also A-LA-CARTE
Miss Blanche Goodnow Mrs. Gertrude Morse

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FRANKLIN CAFETERIA
*Homelike Cooking*
*Reasonable Prices*
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LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
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Beg. Mon., April 12. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SEATS NOW
Request Return at Popular Prices of the Greatest Hit Boston Has Ever Known.
Max Gordon's huge ★★★★ Musical Play
*The Great Waltz*
Down Town Box Office WILBUR THEATRE
Evgs. & Sat. Mats.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
Wed. Mat., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax Inc.

REPERTORY THEATRE Fri-Sat-Sun
KEN. 8181
B. U. Women's Council Presents
Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON
IN PERSON—PRESENTING
The Martin Johnson's Latest Motion Picture Masterpiece
"JUNGLE DEPTHS of BORNEO"
Fri.-Sun. at 2:30, 8. Sat. at 10:30, 2, 8.
Seats: Mats. 55c-$1.10. Evgs. 85c, $1.10, $1.65.

SHUBERT Evgs. 8:30 | LAST 4 TIMES
LAST MAT. SAT.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
Rodgers' & Hart's New Musical Comedy
BABES IN ARMS
MITZI GREEN
RAY HEATHERTON—DUKE McHALE
Evgs., 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.75, tax included.

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANK PARKER
Dramatist — Comedian
Saturday — April 10 — 8:30
Heckscher Theatre—5th Ave. at 104th St.
Tickets $1.00—$3.00
*Entire proceeds for the*
PRINCIPIA ALUMNI CHAPEL FUND

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LAST 4 DAYS
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents
THE GOOD EARTH
starring
Paul Muni Luise Rainer
COLONIAL . . Now
*Twice Daily 2:30—8:30*

PLYMOUTH— TONIGHT 8:30
"BROTHER RAT"
A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
MAT. TODAY
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65
Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20 Tax included.

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UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Greta Garbo—Robert Taylor
"CAMILLE"
Ray Milland—Heather Angel
"BULLDOG DRUMMOND ESCAPES"
Next Mon. and Tues.
GRACE MOORE
"When You're in Love"
Harvard Square Kir. 4580

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# No New Taxes, Says Robinson, But Maybe Federal Economy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—The Capitol Building hummed with activity today. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, forecast no additional taxation, but possible federal economies.

Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama, and Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee in the House, indicates leadership support for repeal of salary publicity for salaries over $15,000.

The House Agricultural Committee reached tentative agreement on a compromise $195,000,000 farm tenancy, rural rehabilitation, and submarginal land purchasing program.

Another House hearing heard the old controversy of the Florida ship canal reopened.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, appeared before the House Immigration Committee, in support of his bill advocating deportation of thousands of aliens connected with "foreign organizations" favoring Communism, Nazism and Fascism.

The informal Robinson statement attracted wide interest. No new taxation was contemplated, he said, but legislative action on relief, farm tenancy, housing and education probably would determine whether additional revenue would be required. Sentiment on additional taxes had not yet crystallized, he said.

"My feeling is that expenditure for relief may be reduced slightly. I don't know of anybody who wants to increase taxes this session. The President does not.

"But presumably there would either have to be additional revenue or a reduction in other expenditures if education, housing and tenancy legislation is passed.

"There is a feeling," he added, "that various expenditures proposed and the creation of a larger deficit than expected, if that should occur, would hinder the balancing of the budget, and that there either would be a necessary reduction in relief or an increase in taxes."

# Security Law Validity Argued

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Forney Johnston, Birmingham, Ala., attorney, argued before the Supreme Court today that unemployment relief was a "public or social burden" and was unconstitutionally imposed upon employers.

He challenged the validity of the unemployment compensation act of Alabama, one of 42 states to supplement the Federal Social Security law with state legislation. Peyton D. Bibb, assistant Alabama attorney general, appeared in defense of the legislation.

Arguments on the state legislation constituted a prelude to five hours of debate on the federal Social Security act. The final decision on both laws will be given by the court before it adjourns in June for the summer.

Mr. Johnston appeared for the Gulf States Paper Corporation. The Southern Coal and Coke Company, also challenging the state act, was represented by Borden Burr of Montgomery, who argued yesterday.

Justice Sutherland told Mr. Johnston that "what troubles me is the pooling arrangement" under which the tax money is placed in a common fund. "Is there any attempt at classification of the several industries?" he asked Mr. Johnston.

"None at all," the attorney replied, adding that the same tax was imposed on all industries. Mr. Johnston said a requirement that the funds collected by a state be turned over temporarily to the Federal Government resulted in "abdication by the State."

He added that $165,000,000 of state funds already had been "frozen in the open account of the United States for general purposes."

"This raises the question whether the Federal Government can purchase abdication by the State of control over its funds," he said.


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GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

ERNO RAPEE CONDUCTOR


## Aviation

(Continued from Page 1)

to be in Washington, D. C., might have something to say "when plans are perfected."

Earlier this week, air bureau officials announced that the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, Md., had completed plans for a 40-passenger transport airplane to be used in trans-Atlantic service by a company then being formed, but Mr. Putnam said he knew nothing regarding the Martin transport. Neither the Martin company nor the Washington officials have made public the name of the concern interested in building so large an airplane.

Meanwhile, observers in aviation circles here voiced the view that if the projected airline was established it would operate from New York to Newfoundland, thence over the relatively narrow stretch of the Atlantic to Ireland, and thence to England and the continent.

**Formidable Competition**

By maintaining smaller, faster equipment, the projected line thus would represent formidable competition to the large amphibians planned by Pan-American Airways in conjunction with Imperial Airways of Great Britain, it was said. The latter system is expected to fly over both the Newfoundland-Ireland route and the southern route touching Bermuda and the Azores.

Aside from reports regarding a company in which Miss Earhart, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Vidal and Mr. Odlum would be interested, it was said in aviation circles that Howard Hughes, aviator and wealthy motion picture producer, was directly concerned with the trans-Atlantic company which was to use the big Martin transport. Mr. Hughes' press representative, however, denied the interest of his principal in aviation had led him into being connected with such a venture.

# Odor of Romance Pervades Ancient Bavarian Salt Center

**Wasserburg, Dominated by Its Ancient Church**

For Eight Centuries the "Castle-in-the-Water" Has Been Famous in Bavaria, Long Center for Salt Traders Who Came Across the River Inn From Austria

## German Castle-in-the-Water Celebrates Eighth Centenary

MUNICH, Germany—This year brings into the limelight a Bavarian town which now lies right off the beaten track, but which was once an important commercial center—Wasserburg, the "castle-in-the-water," where the salt traders of Salzburg crossed the river Inn from Austria into Bavaria.

And Wasserburg celebrates its eighth centenary.

It is only the most persistent among the tourists who find their way along the charming but secondrate high road to the high ledge of the Inn valley, where the motorist suddenly discovers that the road which for 30 miles from the outskirts of Munich rose and fell through undulating woods and meadowland suddenly takes a sharp turn, and a sheer descent in many zigzags forces him into second gear.

As soon as the change in the formation of the country has forced itself on his attention he is fascinated by one of the most remarkable sights to be found through the whole length and breadth of the country; a wide green Alpine river sweeps round a peninsula taken up to the last square inch by quaint medieval and Renaissance buildings. He approaches the town, the boundaries of which have been set so unmistakably by nature, by the one and only road on which the salt van rumbled along centuries ago, and on which the modern motorcar has to pick its way with a sheer descent to the river on either side 300 feet below.

The neck of the peninsula where the loop of the river is narrowest is no more than a stone's throw in width, and it is here that the "Salt Count" Englebert in 1137 built himself a handsome castle to levy—gangster-fashion—a heavy toll on the salt trade which had to use the bridge leading to the peninsula. There was no escaping the salt count, as there is not now of escaping the policeman who is on the lookout for those who exceed the speed limit.

The natural confinement to the limited space on the peninsula has set its mark on every house of the town except the big Gothic church, which has a generous allowance of ground and whose huge roof dominates the oval town in the river, like a hen brooding over its chickens. All the houses stand wall to wall and are one or even two stories higher than their contemporaries in other towns of a similar size. Their frontage rises straight from the green waters of the Inn, and bears the high water marks of many centuries.

Local conditions and Italian influence which become apparent on this ancient trade route have encouraged those built-over walks which enjoy the shelter of the massive vaults of the houses to which they belong. Clean and dry on rainy days, they afford cooling shade when the sun blazes down on this sheltered spot embedded between the high white cliffs of the river banks.

There is spring at Wasserburg when Munich is shivering under April showers, and white pear and pink apricot blossoms cover the southern walls of the stately houses. In summer a wealth of carnations and geraniums shed their color from the flower boxes in a hundred window-sills of the narrow lanes which tell the story of Wasserburg's economic past—the squire's, the salt-carriers', the tanners', the weavers' lane—or vie with their own reflections in the water.

## Thanksgiving Day in Spring!

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EAGLE PASS, Texas—Thanksgiving day has come in the spring for more than four hundred families in the Quemado Valley near here.

Farm lands had been purchased and homes established by these families in the irrigated valley converted from desolation into fertility during the last decade. Hard times had fallen on the region and farmers were unable to pay for the land they had purchased.

When their delinquency became known, the matter was brought to the attention of the debt adjustment division of the Resettlement Administration. As a result arrangements were made to give the colonists a reduction of 20 per cent in the price they were to pay for the land, reduction in current interest, and cancellation of unpaid interest.

**Seemed Impossible to Pay**

A local citizens' committee which has been assisting the Resettlement Administration pointed out that "these farm families had been laboring under trying conditions over which they had no control, and were behind with their payments to such an extent that it seemed almost impossible for them ever to pay. This reduction in principal and interest and cancellation of delinquent interest has given the entire Quemado Valley new life."

Creditors are the Bedell Moore estate and J. H. Savage of San Antonio, and P. D. Anderson of Quemado.

One hundred and fifty-six thousand acres of land are included in the district. Of the total 70,000 can be irrigated by gravity from the waters of the Rio Grande, and an additional 15,000 can be irrigated by pumping.

The district was populated by a colonization project carried on by large landowners. Moderate prices have prevailed for the available land, and charges for water for irrigation purposes have been kept at a low level.

**Confidence in Valley**

Confidence in the future of the Quemado Valley has been growing for a number of years, although before the turn of the century a wealthy landowner of the region began investigations on the practicability of irrigating from the Rio Grande.

In 1928 bonds were voted to finance the irrigation project, including a hydro-electric plant and 90 miles of main canal. A 40-year contract with the Central Power & Light Company for the purchase of water brings into the district treasury sufficient funds to meet its interest and maturity payments on its bonds, at least for the early years of the contract.

Out of these bonds the first section of the main canal was completed, extending 32 miles and irrigating 30,000 acres. A few years ago storm damage disabled the plant and canal, but under terms of a Public Works Administration grant, reconstruction is nearly completed, and additional government funds have been obtained to carry the entire project to completion.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change in Schedule**

**Pennsylvania**

Erie—Wednesdays, 3:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.

## Farmers Are Shown Way To Utilize Surplus Milk

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 8 (AP)—Homer Rolfe, of Ogdensburg, president of the Mutual Dairy Co-operative Association, proposed today that large dairy companies manufacture surplus milk into dairy by-products and sell the products at cost to "end the controversy over milk producers' prices and stabilize the industry."

Mr. Rolfe argued this would end the farmers' troubles, eliminating price cutting by diverting the surplus milk into "profitless, marketable channels."

# Reich Protests Polish Move To Regain Lost Territories

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, April 8 — Germany, through its Ambassador at Warsaw, today handed the Polish Government a strongly worded protest against a statement alleged to have been made at a recent meeting at Grudziaz (Graudenz) in the Polish Corridor, according to reliable information here today.

This appears to be the first sharp German representation made to the Polish capital since the treaty of friendship and nonaggression between both states was signed Jan. 26, 1934. It follows a series of press polemics which seem sometimes to have tested the fundamental mutual good-will expressed in that treaty.

The immediate grounds for the present protest are statements and placards at a Grudziaz assembly demanding "restoration" to Poland of certain districts bordering on the Corridor and claimed to be Polish in character.

**Strong Denunciation**

Yesterday's German press unanimously denounced a resolution reported to have been carried at that meeting advocating efforts to unite all hitherto unliberated Polish territories within the state frontiers.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, generally considered the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, reminded Poland today that the German-Polish pact demanded restraint from both parties if it is to be successful, and would in no way be helped by the expression of certain aspirations and inordinate desires such as those recently made at Grudziaz.

The present protest is directed against alleged Polish chauvinism, as expressed in the desire for extension of Poland's boundaries to include certain Polish districts. But a matter of greater complaint might have been the treatment of the German minority within Polish borders, especially in the Corridor and Upper Silesia.

**When Agreement Lapses**

On June 15 next, the Geneva convention regarding the treatment of minorities in Upper Silesia lapses and it is as yet not clear as to what will then happen. In German Upper Silesia there are, according to a reliable estimate, about 50,000 pure Poles with an intermediate layer not necessarily to be identified as Poles of about six times this number. While in Polish Upper Silesia there are from 150,000 to 200,000 German-speaking people. These latter are much concerned as to whether the convention is to be renewed.

An unfortunate element in the whole situation is the fact that many Germans of the Upper Silesia area entertain, though without foundation, the belief that there will be a plebiscite after the Geneva convention, similar to that held in the Saar in January, 1935, to decide upon the future ownership of the territory.

## *Punch and Judy Hailed As Aids to Education*

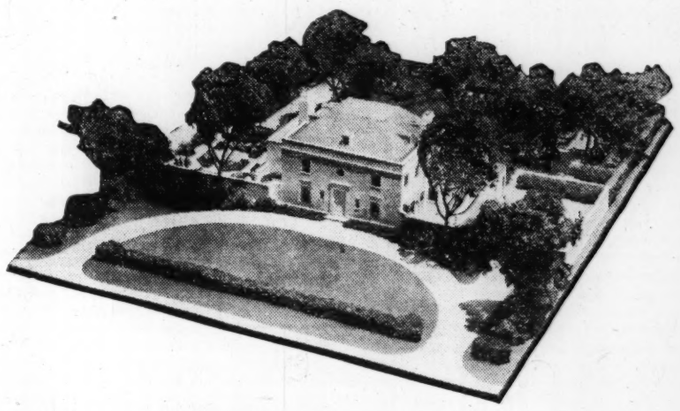
SPOKANE, Wash., April 8 (AP)—Puppets of the Punch and Judy show found a champion today in the field of modern child education. Their use in arousing youngster interest in "creative plays" was advocated by Superintendent S. Gaiser of the Salem, Ore., public schools at the Inland Empire Education Association convention.

An indictment of the trend toward teachers' "loyalty oaths" and instruction by legislative fiat came from Dr. W. D. Armentrout, vice-president of the Colorado State College of education.

## Four Fatalities Reported In Tornado in Alabama

TROY, Ala., April 8 (AP)—A tornado killed four persons, injured numerous others and leveled houses in a lumber mill village at Brundidge, Ala., today.

Justice of the Peace L. R. Ray at Troy said he was informed the storm struck the mill village, half a mile from Brundidge first, leveled many houses, then hit the edge of Brundidge's residential section.

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# Peace Movement Gets Backing Of Czech Statesmen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — A number of Czechoslovakian leaders have now signed the Declaration in favor of the League of Nations and Collective Security issued at the New Year in Britain by a non-party group consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cecil and Dr. Gilbert Murray.

The Czechoslovak signatories include representatives of all parties supporting the present Government of Milan Hodža. The Prime Minister's party (Agrarians), the largest single party in the Chamber, is represented by Jan Malypetr, President of the Chamber, and Rudolf Beran, party president.

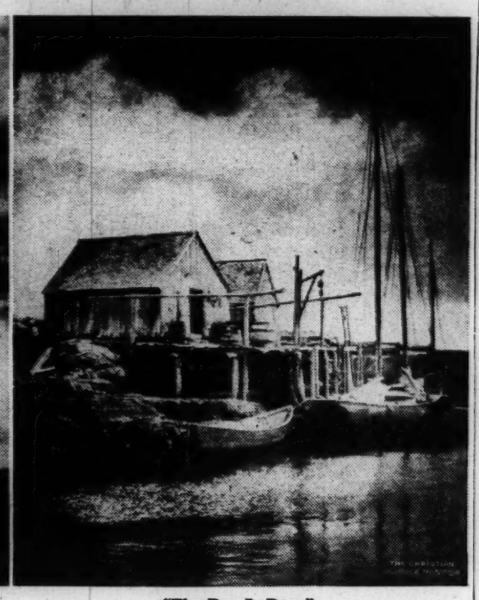
The Czech Social Democrats are represented by Dr. F. Soukuop, President of the Senate; Dr. I. Markovitch, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the party president, Antonin Hampl.

President Eduard Beneš's party, the Czech National Socialists, is represented by Václav Klofáč, Senator and party president; the German National Socialists (11 deputies in the Chamber) by Dr. Wenzel Jaksch; and the Roman Catholic Party by F. Světlik.

Other signatories include Dr. G. A. Procházka, Patriarch of the Czechoslovakian Church; Dr. Patejdl, president of the Czech Legionaires Society, and other senators, deputies, professors and leaders of cultural movements.

# *Cloud Effects Mark Photograph in Texas Exhibit*

"Hurrying the Work"
Photograph by Frank A. Halliday of Calgary, Alta.



"The Day Is Done"
Photograph by Robert R. Gillespie of Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Women to Give Views on Strikes And Court Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Feminine opinions on sit-down strikes, collective bargaining, federal court reorganization, and sociological problems are to be aired at the seventh annual Women's Civic Conference on April 15 at the University of Southern California.

First of three morning panels is to be presided over by Miss Victoria McAlmon of Los Angeles Junior College. Professors of economics and sociology and representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the local Central Labor Council are to discuss sit-down strikes, lockouts, and collective bargaining.

Old-age pensions, social security, and government responsibility for maladjustments in the present social order are to be discussed at a second panel by representatives of the National Social Security Board, the local Superior Court, and relief agencies.

Judge Oda Faulconer of the local Municipal Court is to preside over the third morning panel.

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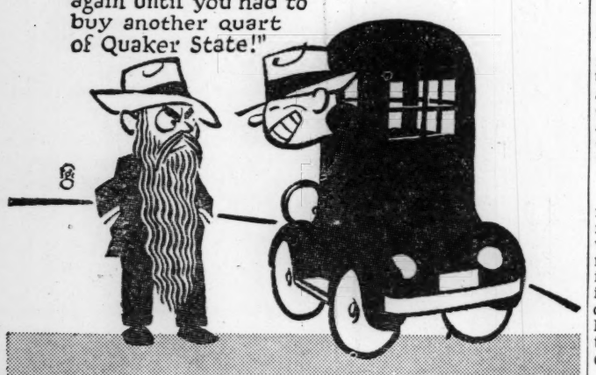

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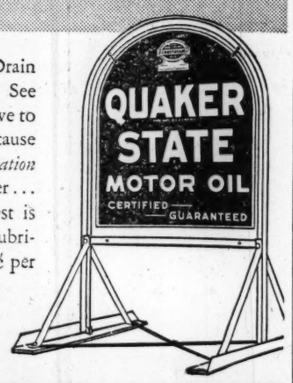



# Outdoor Scenes Hold Spotlight At Camera Salon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Spring with bursting buds and blossoming flowers and snow-clad winter wonderlands were depicted side by side in a recent exhibit of camera art at the second San Antonio National Salon of Photography.

From four foreign countries and a majority of the states in this country there came 751 pictures to be considered for the salon under auspices of the Pictorial Camera Club of San Antonio. Of the total, 178 were accepted and hung for the exhibition, which closed March 28.

**Wide Range of Subjects**

The photographs covered a wide range of subjects—pastoral scenes, marines, industrial views, flowers, wild life, portraits and others. Magnificent cloud effects were captured in many, as, for instance, in "Hurrying the Work," by Frank A. Halliday of Calgary, Alta. Its background is a horizon piled with angry clouds; in the foreground a farmer, riding his cultivator, is driving four horses.

Several animal pictures evoked favorable comment. The camera caught the action of a deer leaping a brook so well that the animal's reflection appeared in the water. A photograph labeled "For a Little Cheese" shows a mouse inches from a baited trap.

A winter scene which was admired greatly was named "The White Mantle." The photograph taken by Henry E. Crawford, Long Beach, Calif., shows a breath-taking snow scene with trees bending beneath their white burden and framing a snow-covered house. An attractive spring photograph depicted a scene in far-away Japan, being the entry of Y. Sugitachi of Suidocho, Niigata.

**Names of Judges**

Judges who passed on the merits of the pictures were Forman Hanna of Globe, Ariz., fellow, Royal Photographic Society; Bernhardt Wall of Connecticut, artist-etcher, and Jack Specht, San Antonio newspaper photographer.

No distinction was made this year among the 178 photographs accepted for hanging, and no awards were made. Quality of the photography was the more impressive in view of the fact that many of the exhibitors were business and professional men taking pictures as a hobby. It is not all just play, of course, since rules require that they print the pictures as well as take them.

# Congress Stages 'Sit-Down' On Anti-Lynching Measure

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8 — There were two strikes in Congress yesterday, one by congressmen, the other by reporters.

The first came over the Mitchell anti-lynching bill when a sit-down filibuster developed in the House of Representatives. Looking down from the galleries crowded with cherry blossom sightseers, a scene of great confusion was presented. The anti-lynching measure was offered by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, only Negro in Congress. It was fought by a coalition of southerners who object to all lynching legislation, and another group, who favor the more stringent bill offered by Representative Joseph A. Gavagan (D) of New York.

**Action Is Delayed**

As the Mitchell bill came up, obstructive tactics were immediately resorted to by opponents. It looked for a while as though the sit-down would last all day. First a roll call was forced, requiring long minutes of delay until ultimately 386 members answered to their names. Just as it was finally decided that a quorum was present Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York demanded that the clerk "read the journal." Usually this is performed perfunctorily, but Mr. Fish demanded that it be read "in full" which meant that word by word the full course of the debate of the day before had to be intoned from the Speaker's platform.

"I am interested in knowing who was present yesterday when I addressed the House," explained Mr. Fish facetiously, ignoring the fact that the congressional record carries the matter in full and was already in print.

After further delays the Mitchell bill finally came to a vote and went down heavily to defeat 257 to 122, but under conditions which led sponsors of the Gavagan measure to believe it could be readily passed next week. Mr. Mitchell questioned the constitutionality of the Gavagan bill but will support it. However, another and more protracted "sit-down" filibuster waits it in the Senate.

**Reporters Walk Out**

The other "strike" occurred in the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was not organized, its participants insist, it just happened. Attendance has been falling off heavily in the hearings on the President-Supreme Court plan, and as they resumed yesterday afternoon there were only half a dozen of the 18 committee members present, a sprinkling of spectators and about eight reporters.

As advance copies of the statement by Fred Taylor Wilson, New York historian, were handed out, all but two reporters rose and left the chamber, taking along another four whom they met at the door. With this exit of the reportorial staff, the sentors decided that it wasn't much use going ahead with the meeting either, and after Mr. Wilson had concluded, with a few prefunctory questions, they adjourned, after only an hour's session.

Feeling among spectators and senators at the hearings seems to be that all arguments have now been adequately covered and that the matter being presented is largely repetitious.

The question of sit-downs or walk-outs in Congress is causing semi-humorous debate. The House filibuster yesterday was occurring at the same time that the Senate was attacking industrial sit-downs.

# Nanking Upholds Blue Silk Gown And Black Jacket

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—Old-fashioned Chinese silk merchants and others have drawn a breath of relief on assurance from the Ministry of Interior that the blue silk gown and black "makua" or jacket will continue to be recognized as semi-official Chinese equivalent of the foreign style dinner-coat.

The blue gown-black jacket combination is very flexible in its employment, and may be used during business hours without implication of any official occasion. Old-time scholars wear such garb at all times

Hearing that the government was about to ban it for semi-official occasions, the silk merchants' guild had asked an official ruling in its favor which the government granted.

# Ocean City., Md., Plans For Prosperous Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OCEAN CITY, Md., April 8—Anticipating its most prosperous season in recent years, Ocean City, Maryland's only seaside resort, is in the midst of a program of building and harbor improvements which, when completed, will cost approximately $250,000. This will include repairs to buildings and replacing the boardwalk wrecked by a severe storm early last fall. As a future protective measure for the beach, the government is advertising for bids for bulkheading in the vicinity of the north jetty and raising the height of the present projection.

Confidence in the future of Maryland's only ocean resort has been manifest in recent years by the expenditure of large sums by residents of the city and Worcester County, and by business men of various northern cities who pass their summer vacations here.


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## Inland Rivers Of America

THOSE who have never lived beside an inland river can little comprehend how deeply it penetrates the consciousness of those who have grown up in its valley. The inland river of Inner America is not to be confused with such estuary-like rivers as the Potomac, the James, or the York. These are salt, tidal, with flat banks, and bay-like conformation, and they shrink in a few miles from a bay to a ditch.

They are of the sea; the inland river is of the land. It is not only the link with the great world, as was the railroad for the small riverless town before the days of the macadamized road and the automobile; it is a flowing dominant beneath the harmony of the individual's life. As a boy he learns to swim in it, or in one of its clear small tributaries. It opens vistas in the hills, and those vistas are ingrained memories. It is a life-long point of reference: "Charley's gone up Elk to see his grandmother"; "We passed Jim on the road near Lock Three." Its place-names are a rich repository of local history and legend. Some such name as Kelly's Creek records the name of some early Scotch-Irish settler; or a Scioto River, The River of Deer, an old Shawnee Indian place-name.

Doubtless Jones lives on the river, and on warm summer evenings adjourns from the dining-room to shaded porch or terrace. As he sits in after-supper peace, he watches the flow of life before him. The Valley Belle tsoos-tsoos by, carrying passengers and freight to some river city hundreds of miles downstream. With the aid of searchlights her pilot will steer the boat through the tortuous, ever-changing channel, and, if he be true to type, he will steer as much by church steeple and such natural landmarks as dead trees as he will by the signs on the bank and the lights and buoys on the water which the Federal Government has placed there for his guidance. Young people float by in canoes. An outbound motorboat roars past. It is soon gone, and in its place a long line of empty barges pushed upriver by a stern-wheeled towboat.

WHY IT IS called a towboat is a mystery, for it does not tow; it pushes. Six barges are a normal load, and six barges will carry as much coal as a train of a hundred cars. These boats are manned by a captain, a pilot, two engineers, two firemen, four deck-hands—and a cook. And it is he or she who makes or breaks the reputation of a towboat, for rivermen put a good table above a good-natured Captain or the consideration of wages. Even the Captain, when he has finished eating, carries his unwashed dishes to the galley.

In spite of bridges, the old-fashioned rowboat ferry survives on inland rivers, and it is a pleasant institution. One walks down to it out of the heat of the streets into the cool shade of willows and sycamores. Often the ferryman has cut steps into the banks, constructed wood coverings for them, perhaps with a handrail, for steep clay banks are slippery and treacherous in wet weather. The ferryman may or may not be on your side of the river. If he is not, you beat a gong; and, when he either sees you or hears it, he puts out from the other side. You sit down on log or bench, watch the bird life, follow the sweep of the river to where it disappears behind a fold in the hills. In the rowboat one both looks and talks, dropping down gratefully to the slow restful rhythm of the river. One looks up at the sky, down at the reflection of the trees in the water, back or over to the gullied hills. It's a lot for a nickel.

FERRIES ARE of all makes and kinds. They have escaped standardization, adapting themselves of necessity to local conditions. Where the current is swift, some of the car ferries run on cables. Almost all such ferries are powered. I remember well one car ferry across what must have been a small tributary of the Mississippi. It was in western Illinois, a few miles east of Hannibal, Missouri, Mark Twain's town. About twenty years ago, when roads were not what they are today, we arrived there about suppertime. The ferry was tied up to an island in the middle of the river where the ferryman had his house. We beat the gong. No response. Other cars arrived and stopped behind us. We beat the gong some more. No response. Finally the ferryman came out of the house; evidently he had just finished his dinner. At his leisure he got on his ferry, started the engine, cast off, and chugged over to the impatient hungry motorists. He certainly lived in the rhythm of the river.

Showboats still ply the rivers, competing with the movies which have made them familiar to those who have never seen them in the Steamboat Gothic wood. Their cargo used to be primarily melodrama—such old favorites as "East Lynne," "Jesse James, or The Missouri Outlaw," or "From Rags to Riches." Now it is often, alas, a rather thin, watery brand of Broadway farce. Most of them employ advance agents who go ahead and bill the towns to be played. But some of them still depend on their calliopes to announce their arrival to some small river town to which even the movies have not yet penetrated. The showboats in general follow the seasons and harvests, as do the circuses. The showboat itself is a rectangular theater built on a barge. It is propelled by a twin-stacked towboat, on which are usually the living quarters for cast and crew. Billy Bryant, one of the best known showboat men of the Middle West, has recently published his memoirs. They make entertaining reading.

WHAT THE CABIN is to the "hollers," the shanty boat is to the river, and those who live in shanty boats have their own mode of life. Not only in the United States, but all over the world, people are doing on rivers, what their brethren do on land, cooking, eating, washing, bringing up children. It is a poor life, but it is a free and adventurous one, in America a survival of the old pioneer restlessness and impatience with restraint; it has its own language, tradition, folk-lore, and bold balladry.

More respectable than the shanty boat—a shanty boat colony is a river slum—are the houseboats on which thousands of people find pleasure and relaxation. These houseboats are fitted up with bunks, cook stoves, refrigeration, radios. They are floating summer cottages. In the summer the river city dweller and his family hop aboard their houseboat on Saturday, chug up or down the river to a spot to their liking, tie up, and spend the week end bathing, fishing, walking in the adjacent country. On Sunday night or Monday morning, they chug back to the city and their work.

THE RIVER IS an integral part of American life and culture. Before the white man came to the continent, the Indians used the rivers as a means of communication; the pioneers made use of them for exploration and settlement; the early railroads followed their valleys; today they bear their share of the heavy burdens of modern industry.

The river marks its towns, cities, and citizens as surely as does the sea. Its waters bisect the town, its wharves line the waterfront, its bridges fling their steel and stone against the sky, its whistles, bells, and horns echo in the hills. It is always there, blue in clear weather, yellow after rain, beautiful in tranquillity, ominous in flood. River town papers carry news of the stages of the river throughout its navigable course, as seaport papers tell of the tides; print lists of the arrival and departure of river steamers. And, again like the sea, the river can inspire lasting loyalties in those over whom it has cast its fascination. Twice, for instance, New York City lured Clarke Firestone away from Cincinnati and both times he returned, the last time to write the sentimental history of the Ohio and its many tributaries, from the Muskingum on the north to the Tennessee on the south, from the Great Kanawha on the east to the Wabash on the west. He who would learn of what inland rivers mean to their people would do well to read his "Sycamore Shores." It is a book not unfit to stand beside that Western Odyssey in which the American inland river finds its fullest and finest expression in literature, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn."

HORACE REYNOLDS

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IN SUFFOLK: *A Painting by Arnesby Brown, R. A.*

EAST ANGLIA has always been the home, almost the fountain and origin, of English landscape painting. Gainsborough got his first love of landscape at Sudbury, in Suffolk. Constable immortalized its waterways and meadows, and learnt the ways of clouds and shadows at East Bergholt, not far away.

In the next county to the north, a mere stone's throw away, the Norwich Society of Artists was born, with John Crome and his son, John Bernay, Cotman, Stark, Vincent and a group of lesser lights to give life and individuality to the painting of land and seascapes as they saw them with their own eyes, not through either Dutch or Italian ones.

In our own day, there has been no more consistent and brilliant follower of the Constable East Anglia tradition than Arnesby Brown. Although he cannot actually claim birthplace within its borders, since he comes from the Midlands, it has been his home for the past thirty years; and his pictures of its rivers and broads, its flat fens, steeply rising cornfields, and tremendous views across marshes and estuaries to the sea, have left little unsaid that love of nature, consummate technical ability and power of design could continue to conceive.

Arnesby Brown graduated to East Anglia from close association with the group of painters who made their home beside the fishing harbors of Newlyn and St. Ives in Cornwall. They called themselves, or were called by their rivals elsewhere, the "Wet Cat School" from the loose and ragged character of their brushwork; and partly, too, perhaps from their preference for effects of wet gray mist and low hanging clouds, so peculiar to Cornwall in the winter.

Norfolk soon brought the sunshine into the artist's work and it has never left it. In many of his earlier and larger landscapes, he introduced such groups of the heavy-shouldered cattle as are in this picture; their rich red or black and white made magnificent and orchestral contrast with the gamut of greens which run in infinite variety from the palest silvers in the distance to the full yellow greens of the foreground.

The picture looks across the valley of the Waveney River to the little market town and church tower of Beccles on the distant hill; in fact, out of Norfolk into Suffolk and a short mile from the artist's home at Haddiscoe.

Arnesby Brown's landscapes have been features of Royal Academy and other contemporary exhibitions for many years, and they represent him in almost every possible gallery in the British Islands and Dominions. They grow in power and simplicity of statement with the years, for the splendor of his designed skies, with their moving showers or passing storms, has never been surpassed in English landscape painting since John Constable first made the world realize that the sky was an integral part of every landscape composition, requiring designing and planning as much as any part of the canvas in order to bring unity to the whole conception.

E. B.

## A Point of Etiquette

THE young man's name was Tommy. I remember vividly the morning he made his startling suggestion, while we were roller-skating. My skates were new and I was far from expert, so I chewed vigorously on my lower lip as I skated; this seemed to have a curious connection with keeping my balance. I could not have been a romantic figure. I am sure my knees were skinned and grimy and my hair kept getting in my eyes. But I was determined to keep up with Tommy, who would be ten next birthday and knew everything.

Abruptly, that morning, Tommy said to me out of the corner of his mouth, as he skated expertly abreast of me: "Let's go to that movie at school this after. You and me together, I mean."

I sat on the curb to avoid falling down. At this social crisis of my life—my first real invitation from a boy—I could not have been in a more awkward position. I looked up at him, pushing my hair out of the way. "The—the one the teacher said was about Alaska?" I inquired shakily, knowing very well it was. I had to have time to recover myself. Tommy was not only a boy, but he was in the fourth grade; I was dazzled.

NOT SO TOMMY. He whirled to a stop in front of me, very much at ease about the whole thing. "Sure, what do you think?" he countered smoothly. "You be on your porch at two. So long." And he was gone. I sat there, pretending to rub a scraped ankle, trembling inside.

But in a moment I was up again, skating towards home faster than I had ever managed to do before. There was much to be accomplished. Knees to be scrubbed, fresh dress and hair ribbon to be chosen, parental consent to be secured. At two promptly, I was on the porch and found Tommy already waiting on the sidewalk. Mother waved to us from the window and I waved back; but Tommy scowled at this and I dropped my hand, abashed.

Halfway to the school we met some other fourth-graders and walked with them in a straggling little group. Tommy paid less attention to me now, but I remained at his side, determined to keep my advantage.

WHEN WE REACHED the entrance to the school auditorium, there was some delay. The crowd was filtering slowly through a narrow door, where the assistant principal, a Mr. Nace, was waiting to take the nickel which admitted each child to the performance. I stayed decorously at Tommy's elbow, making it clear that he was my escort, while we waited. And he looked down at me reassuringly every now and then, with gestures to indicate this was a very slow business. At last we moved up to the doorway and stood by Mr. Nace. Tommy handed him a coin, and then the terrible thing happened. Tommy turned back to me and gave me a little nudge.

"Where's your nickel?" he said.

The auditorium, the faces all around us, Mr. Nace's outstretched hand, whirled crazily a moment, and my voice disappeared somewhere into my best brown shoes. I thrust my hand into a starched pocket in a futile hope I might find something besides a clean handkerchief, but it was no use. Disillusion, humiliation, a quick succession of emotions overtook me before I managed to say in a choked whisper: "I—I haven't got one."

Tommy stared at me. "Well, shucks," he said. "I don't have any more either."

THERE WAS A giggle behind us. The whole miserable delay could not have lasted more than two minutes, but it seemed a week. Tommy told Mr. Nace I had forgotten my nickel; Mr. Nace recognized Tommy, the fourth-grader, but not me. I was sure that only Tommy saved me from being put out unceremoniously; he guaranteed my promise to bring the nickel Monday. We went in to find our places before the performance began.

I received only a dim impression of the scenery of Alaska, as I struggled with my confused feelings. Uppermost, of course, was chagrin that I hadn't brought a nickel. It would have been so easy; there was one at home in my blue purse. There was a little undercurrent of annoyance at Tommy, too, but it didn't dare come quite to the surface of my mind. After all, Tommy *was* nearly ten. And now probably I'd never get a chance to walk with those fourth-graders again; they wouldn't pay any attention to me, alone.

I DON'T KNOW how much of this unhappy reflection was indicated on my face, there in the half-darkness. But presently I realized that Tommy was peering at me. I could barely hear his gruff whisper when he leaned over. "Nother one next week. Want to come?" he asked me.

I was perfectly still for a moment. Then I bobbed my head quickly. "All right," I said.

Of course, I resolved then and there to have my nickel with me. But to my further confusion, that next Saturday, Tommy grandly gave Mr. Nace a dime and said: "Never mind," to me. Social life, I could see, was going to be complicated.

A. L. C.

## The Saviour

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AMONG the many beautiful lessons to be learned in the study of Christian Science is the one which involves learning the true significance of the Christ. Mistaken theological teachings have largely failed to make an adequate distinction between the personal Jesus and the Christ which he manifested, and many still regard these two names as synonymous. On page 589 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "Jesus" as "the highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality."

To comprehend the full meaning of this remarkable statement it is necessary to understand that the real man of God's creating is not a material, corporeal mortal, but the spiritual, immortal expression or idea of God, who is Mind, Spirit, Soul, infinite intelligence. The divine idea was revealed through Jesus, "the highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea," and this Godlike man brought to earth the saving, healing Christ, Truth. "Christ" is defined (*ibid.*, p. 583) as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." In the light of these definitions we are enabled to see that Jesus demonstrated the eternal Christ, through his unparalleled spiritual understanding of the perfect relationship existing between God and man. His exposition and demonstration of spiritual dominion and power made Truth available for all men. With what joy and gratitude this revelation may be received in individual human consciousness! And how efficacious is this new-found spiritual understanding in overcoming the falsities of material sense—sin, sickness, limitation, unhappiness, discouragement!

But it may be asked, What is mortal man? With scientific clearness Christian Science shows that matter is the seeming manifestation of supposititious mortal mind, the opposite of the divine Mind. Mortal man is a false concept or counterfeit, and has neither origin, being, nor continuity in actual fact. As the effulgence of infinite Truth increases through the study of Christian Science, the mortal sense of things disappears, and God's perfect man, spiritual, fetterless, free, is seen and acknowledged.

For in receiving the spiritual light of true revelation and understanding we are consciously entertaining the Christ.

This is the fulfillment of Jesus' promise (John 14:16, 17): "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."

The Scriptures are replete with proof of the healing power of the Christ; and the inspired teachings of Christian Science are likewise prolific in healing evidence. The Christian Science Hymnal, too, conveys many beautiful messages, revealing the redemptive ever-presence of the Christ, Truth. Inspired and profound is the gratitude in the hearts of those who genuinely join in singing these stirring words:

"He comes to give thee joy for desolation,
Beauty for ashes of the vanished years;
For every tear to bring full compensation,
To give thee confidence for all thy fears.

"He comes to call the dumb to joyful singing;
The deaf to hear; the blinded eyes to see;
The glorious tidings of salvation bringing.
O captive, rise, thy Saviour comes to thee."

Out of his experiences the student of Christian Science is seeing, with increasing clarity, that there can be no greater compensation for the relinquishment of false material concepts than the coming of spiritual insight, by which divine Love, our Father-Mother God, is correctly understood and demonstrated. Moreover, he sees that self-sacrifice, self-immolation, wisdom, and humility are the certain means whereby a clearer recognition of the ever-present Christ is to be attained, and that these qualities of thought emulate those of our great Teacher and Saviour. In healing and saving through spiritual means alone, Christ Jesus became our Exemplar. The ability to demonstrate the truth of being as he commanded, is won as we reflect the Christ-spirit, according to Scriptural precept and the teachings of Christian Science.

Indeed, we are Christians only as we follow, with genuine willingness and obedience, in the footsteps of the Master. In this heavenly accomplishment the storm and strife of mortal belief will be stilled, the lies of sin, disease, and death will be vanquished, and the spiritual universe of God's creating will appear in its full beauty, grandeur, and order, for then the law of God will have been obeyed and demonstrated "in earth, as it is in heaven."

## Wings Over the Irish Coast

MEMORY wanders afield to the Cork coast and its wealth of sea-fowl. The green cormorant is the bird that first comes to mind, as the one most in evidence; always to be seen perched on some rock in that heraldic attitude with half-spread wings, drying himself in the sun; he is the only water-haunting bird who objects to remaining wet, hence the reason for passing his many leisure hours posing thus. . . .

Terns are many, but I do not know where their breeding resort is on this coast. In my boyhood I once walked into the midst of a tern colony without knowing it until the cries of a swarm of birds overhead gave me to wonder what could be the matter. It was about half-way between Nairn and Fort George, a solitary spot without human habitation in sight; and the terns had adopted a stretch of the beach well above high-water mark to lay their eggs; "lay their eggs," because in few cases was there any attempt to make a nest; here and there a tern of more than common solicitude had collected a few bents to lay on the shallow scraping in the shingle with, I suppose, an eye to the comfort of the family-to-come; but these were the exception. The eggs harmonized with the shingle so perfectly that had the terns' agitation not drawn attention to my trespass I might have walked right through the colony without discovering it; I only saw eggs when stooping to pick up pebbles. . . .

There is a colony of puffins on the south slope of High Island where the earth, slipping from the rock face, has left a low cliff suitable for their requirements; the birds spend much time sitting silent, as in deep thought, before their shallow burrows. They have the reputation of being very quarrelsome, but are peaceful enough while a human stands to watch; they put aside causes of dispute in their curiosity about the visitor. Puffins are very poor pedestrians; they walk with difficulty, and when one flies up from the sea he goes straight to the burrow and pitches at the entrance, making no attempt to walk even a few steps. A friend told me that he once caught an adult bird on a sheet of rock: it could not rise in time to evade his hand. . . .

I wish to think well of these birds, but it must be confessed that the hens are lacking in the interest a mother should display in the first paddlings of her only child. She does not supervise these herself, but entrusts the little fluffy black creatures to the care of what doubtless is an experienced and careful hen who takes charge of ten or a dozen chicks and with them puts to sea, in calm waters. The "fleet," as they call it in Ireland, swim in a ragged file, the nurse bringing up the rear in order to keep an eye on their doings. It is a practical plan, saving mothers much time; and perhaps we who employ nurses and governesses to look after our progeny are not entitled to criticize the methods approved in puffin circles. It would be interesting to know how this business is managed—whether the nurse is always the same bird; whether the mothers take turns at the duty; whether the nurse has a chick of her own; or, if it is always the same one, is she married or single?
—E. D. CUMING, in "Idlings in Arcadia." (London: Murray. New York: Dutton.)

## *Bonfires*

Now is the time when bonfires blaze
At dusk, along the village street,
And smoke blends bluely with the haze
That sinks when day and evening meet.

And here and there a sudden fling
Of flame leaps up, a fathom high,
And sparks, like fountains gushing, spring
And spangle all the starless sky.

MARGARET ASHMUN

## *Music*

And if we turn from Music, flee
Her sandals and her lyre, the far
Dim Azores murmur still, the sea
Is washing around Zanzibar.

The blue Aegean still shall break
Near Samothrace, the flowing Nile
Be slumberous, the Arno wake,
The waters beyond Asia smile.

An unsuspected wind shall stir
The cedars over Lebanon;
Music, the happy lute-player
May vanish, but is never gone.

HAROLD VINAL.

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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

**Chapter One**

It was so early in the day that the dew was still upon the grass, but Minda was out upon the King's way bound for home. She had been to the market and had bought a crock of butter. Now she was hastening along to get to the end of her journey before the sun got up any higher. The sun was no friend to butter, as anyone might know.

As she walked along she could not help but think of all the things for which she should be thankful, and she found they were many. She felt that good fortune had walked with her the day she was given the place at Overgord. She would have felt that way even if she had not been offered ten kronor for the summer's work on the farm, or gord as it was called in Sweden.

Tomte Anders, the shoemaker, whom she often saw in her wanderings about, had said that the gate swung in when one came to the place where one rightfully belonged in life. She was certain the gate must have swung in the day that she came to Overgord.

A skylark sat on the fence and he was singing as though he had as many things to be happy about as the girl upon the road.

Minda was walking along thus, thinking her own thoughts, when the high white gable of Lilgorden became visible above the trees. It reminded her of another errand she had to attend to. The granddaughter of her mistress was to be married today. She had been asked to stop here and get some of Lilgord's Mor's myrtle for the bridal crown.

**Meet Stor Geta**

Minda was always glad to stop at Lilgorden, for Mor who lived here had a goat which was a good friend of hers. Since it was now spring, Mor was out in the garden planting seeds. Stor Geta, the goat, was walking along the fringe of the field cropping grass. Stor Geta's name was pronounced Stoor Yet-a.

"Good morning, Gran' Moster, and good morning to you, Stor Geta," called Minda to the two. Gran' Moster meant Neighboring Aunt.

The goat jerked his head up out of the clover. When he saw who was coming, he ran to meet Minda, and there were stars of welcome in his eyes. He walked along to the house with Lilgord's Mor and the girl. It was almost as though he intended to help them trim the plant.

Lilgord's Mor had almost finished trimming the myrtle for Minda when there was a noise of wheels in the yard. The next moment Flint Anders, the storekeeper, stood upon the threshold.

"I thought I would stop in for my clover seed," said he.

When Lilgord's Mor heard that, she left the trimming of the myrtle. It was best that Anders got his seed so he could be upon his way; he was a very busy man.

Minda took her small bundle of myrtle twigs and accompanied the two to the stable, for the cat had her nest in the mare's feed box, and there were two kittens in it.

At last Lilgord's Mor finished waiting upon the storekeeper, rubbed her hands in her apron and said that they could return to the house and get the rest of the myrtle. However, unexpected goings on had been taking place in the house while they were gone. Lilgord's Mor had left the door open and Stor Geta, the goat, had been inside and eaten every last leaf off the myrtle plant.

**An Unexpected Gift**

When Minda saw that, she said, "It was a fortunate thing that I took along what you had clipped or he might have eaten that too."

Lilgord's Mor could see nothing at all to be glad about, for like as not the goat had destroyed her plant for her entirely now. She grasped him by his horns and jerked him about. "Come along with me," she said, "you have done the last damage that you are going to do on this place."

"What are you going to do with him?" Minda wondered, vaguely alarmed at the threat in Mor's voice.

"I'm going to give him to a neighbor, he is always making trouble for me," declared Mor with such a firm note in her voice that Minda did not doubt she meant every word she spoke.

"If you are going to give him away," Minda ventured, "why do you not give him to me? He has always been both kind and polite to me at all times."

Lilgord's Mor looked at Minda for a second, then she said, "I will give you the goat, but only with this understanding, that, if your aunt does not like him when you get him home, you cannot bring him back here."

Minda brightened when she heard that. "Thank you very much," she stammered, warm with pleasure. "You can be certain I will never bring him back."

Minda smiled confidently when she thought of her future with Stor Geta. She took the goat by a horn and led him out of the gate. He walked away as eagerly as though he were as glad to be rid of Lilgord's Mor as she was to rid herself of him. Minda guessed that the goat had perhaps not had it so fine at Lilgorden. Mor had kept him in the shafts all day long and counted every mouthful of grass he ate.

**A Cold Welcome**

When Minda came to her aunt's place she laid her bundle of myrtle beside the gate and set her jar of butter beside it, then she strode on up to the house with her new possession. "Come and look," she called to her aunt, "look at the goat that I have gotten from Lilgord's Mor."

"You don't mean to say she has given you that thing!" cried her aunt. "What would we do with him?"

"He is a marvelous cart-puller," Minda vouched for him, hopefully.

"Marvelous! Fiddlesticks! Put him in the pigpen for the present and come into the house while I get this cheese ready to send over to Overgord for the wedding. But be certain of this thing, that you will not keep that Stor Geta long on this place."

Minda put the goat into the pen as told. "Never mind what she said just now," she whispered in his ear, "I guess that everything has gone against her this morning."

Stor Geta said nothing, but it was plain to see he had thoughts of his own.

Minda walked into the house feeling very subdued. It seemed to her that her aunt should have been grateful because she had brought a whole goat home, instead of snapping at him like that the very first thing. However, aunts as well as other kinds of people were somewhat peculiar at times, and there was no use trying to find the reason for it.

"Carry the cheese by the knot and don't stumble with it, for then you might break the whole thing open," her aunt cautioned her when she was finally ready to set forth.

But when Minda went to get her bundle of myrtle she found that the day, although it was not half done, had still been long enough to bring many difficulties to her. Here lay the paper in which the myrtle had been wrapped, but while she had been naming the goat's virtues to her aunt he had eaten all but two sprigs.

**Seeking a Mistress**

Minda tried to consider what she should do next. Perhaps there would be some myrtle ready for cutting at some other house along the countryside. She would go directly home and tell her mistress. It was a great deal better to take a scolding from her than to bring down her aunt's wrath upon the goat.

She set out for Overgord. As she came up the path the mistress met her upon the porch. "I thought that I told you to hurry!" she cried, "and here you come home only an hour before the wedding. Where is the myrtle?"

When Minda had finished her tale, the mistress of Overgord was so completely out of patience at seeing her plans ruined that she said to the girl, "You have spoiled my plans for the last time. Take yourself elsewhere and don't trouble to come back!"

Minda tried to appeal to her, but it was of no use; at last she saw that the only thing she could do was to leave as she had been commanded.

She had lost her place. Her aunt would surely blame that upon Stor Geta. Her aunt had taken Minda to live with her, not because she had wanted her, but because the pastor had said it was the Christian thing to do. It was for that reason that Minda had taken this place for the summer so she could earn her school clothes and shoes. When her aunt knew she had lost that opportunity, she would be full of criticism of her.

All day long Minda sought a new mistress, but when the gord's women heard why she had lost her last place they did not want her. Finally the sun went down and gray shadows commenced to creep around. Minda knew now that she had to go home and tell her aunt that she was no longer employed at Overgord.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Marvelous! Fiddlesticks!" Cried Her Aunt. "Put Him in the Pigpen and Come Into the House"; a Drawing by Kurt Wiese

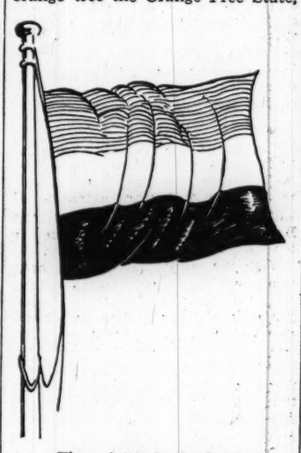
## History on a Flagstaff

In the South African flag we have history indeed, and very modern history at that. The flag was not adopted until ten years ago, but its main thread goes back hundreds of years to the old orange, white, and red flag of the Netherlands which was used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

A tricolor, the white stripe in the middle is charged with three miniature flags. Reading from left to right these are the Union Jack, the old Orange Free State flag, and the old Transvaal flag known as the Vierkleur. Thus is the unity of this Dominion clearly shown in its national flag, every part of the Union of South Africa being represented either in the flag or the Arms.

When noisted on official buildings the Union Jack must fly with it, the latter being on the right of the South African national emblem.

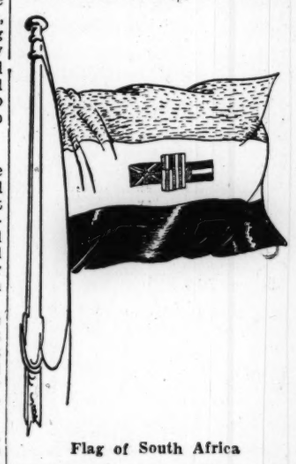
In the Arms, the figure stands for the famous Cape of Good Hope, a wild beast represents Natal, an orange tree the Orange Free State,



Flag of the Netherlands

and a wagon the Transvaal, reminding us of those sturdy Boer settlers who traveled enormous distances over the hard, yet rich, veldt.

The first flag of Holland was orange, white and blue, these being the colors of William, Prince of Orange. In 1599, however, it took the pattern of a tricolor with the orange on top, and in course of time the orange was changed to red. It is in this one color, therefore (and in the absence of the three miniature flags), that the present flag of the Netherlands differs from that of the Union of South Africa, where so many Dutchmen have their homes.



Flag of South Africa

## Inviting Birds

When we are setting out our invitations to the birds let us be sure to remember the bluebird.

The bluebird just naturally belongs in the orchard, but nowadays dead wood is so carefully trimmed out that knot-hole cavities are few indeed. Bluebirds need five-inch-square floors with one-and-one-half-inch doors. The more houses provided in and around the orchard the freer from worms the apples will be. One box on every other fence post is none too many.

In many groves, as in orchards, the dead wood is kept cleared out so that available nesting holes are scarce. The bird population increases surprisingly when boxes are put up. The chickadees, nuthatches, and downy woodpeckers especially like to find such ready-made homes.

A roomy house placed in an isolated tree near the border of the woods might induce the great-crested flycatcher to build there her nest, so strangely decorated with cast-off snake skins. Or a box in some dark, densely shaded spot would surely prove alluring to the little screech owl, arch enemy of mice.

There are some general rules which apply to all birdhouses: wood is cooler than metal; a water-tight roof with projecting eaves is necessary; a few holes bored in the floor provide drainage; very small openings made in two opposite sides close to the roof ensure air circulation on hot days; and the door placed well above the floor level allows the bird to hop down onto the nest as is her wont. Most birds like porches or perches where they may sit a few minutes to sing or preen themselves.

Yes, it is time to think seriously of birdhouses again, soon sap will be running and the birds will be flying northward. We must be ready to welcome them.

M. A. C.

### *Night*

Slowly the sun departs
Trailing behind him robes of light.
Dusk comes suddenly
And touches the shining clouds
With her gray fingers.
The soft twittering of sleepy birds
Fills the air.
Then Night, her dark hair garlanded with stars,
Walks swiftly and silently across the sky.
In her hands she holds a round, yellow ball
That is the moon.
There in the garden of the sky she walks
Until Dawn, her pale sister,
Comes with darting arrows of gold
Up from the East.

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## Mistress Bunyan and Her Jug

In a small museum in Bedford, England, containing a collection of the few things that were once used by John Bunyan, the famous author of "Pilgrim's Progress," there is a jug.

It is a very ordinary old jug, with little in the way of beauty to recommend it. In Bunyan's time there must have been many jugs of the same type used by peasants in their humble cottages, for according to his own account he was "as poor as poor might be." Yet it has been treasured for close on 300 years, for it is connected with a brave woman, and conjures up a picture of wonderful patience, courage and love.

When, in the year 1660, the doors of Nonconformist chapels were closed by Act of Parliament, and it became unlawful to preach any doctrine contrary to that of the Church of England, Bunyan refused to give up his religious activities, continuing to preach and teach in private houses, barns, on open commons, or in any place where people could gather together, and because of this he was arrested and put into the Bedford County Gaol.

Then it was that his wife Elizabeth, "a noble-hearted woman of great courage," refusing to be daunted by the fact that traveling in those days was a slow and hazardous business, and that she had four small children at home depending on her, set off alone for London with a petition to the House of Peers for her husband's release. All her efforts, however, were in vain unless her husband would agree to leave off preaching. This he refused to do.

"My lord," she replied to Judge Twisden, "he dares not leave off preaching as long as he can speak."

"What, then, is the use of talking about him?" asked the Judge. To which she replied that all her husband wanted was to live peaceably, and to follow his calling and so maintain his family.

"There is need for this, my lord," she added, "for I have four small children that cannot help themselves, and we have nothing to live upon but the charity of good people."

Elizabeth had spoken bravely, but in spite of her words the judges refused to consider her plea, and she was obliged to go back to her cottage while, for 12 long years, with the exception of a short period of liberty, her husband remained in gaol.

But there was still one thing left to her to do. She could make soup, and month after month, year after year, she tramped the streets of Bedford carrying the good hot broth in her jug to the prison, and felt comforted.

The County Gaol in which John Bunyan was imprisoned has gone, but the massive door which held him captive is still to be seen standing in the museum. It is made of three layers of stout oak fastened through with iron bolts. In the center of the door is a small iron grid, and it was through this grid that Bunyan used to stretch his hands for the soup Elizabeth never failed to bring.

### *The Forest of Arden*

Into our school three gypsies have come,
Peter and Lena and Rose;
In brown suit of dungaree, Peter wears
An air that the forest knows.

Old world calicoes trail our corridors,
With earrings fancy dress;
Braids as black as a raven's wings,
Soft voices slow caress.

Three gypsies come to our school,
To learn their A, B, C's,
Peer over their pages like startled fawn,
Peering through forest trees.

JANET CAMERON HANSON

## Stamp Notes

The year 1940 will mark the 100th anniversary of the issuance of the first postage stamp. The 1-penny black was issued by Great Britain in 1840 and bore a profile portrait of the young Queen Victoria. Sir Rowland Hill was the originator and organizer of the penny post system and it was through his efforts that the penny stamp was issued.

British collectors are already planning an international celebration of the centenary of the postage stamp.

"Tete-Beche" is a French term used to designate stamps which have been printed upside-down in relation to each other. Recent stamps of Switzerland show this effect and this peculiarity is due to one of the clichés in a stamp plate being inserted the wrong way.

"Se-Tenant" (French for "jointed together") is a term applied to stamps of different values being joined together. Switzerland also furnished examples of this. Another example is the 5c red error of the United States issued in a sheet of the regular 2c.

## A Cat With a Bank Book

Snooker, a 14-year-old black cat owned by Mr. G. P. K. Heller, of Didsbury, Manchester, England, is probably the only cat in the world with a bank book. He now has £5 11s. to his credit in a Manchester bank, sufficient to provide him with luxuries for many a year.

Snooker found his way into the bank ledgers 10 years ago after getting into Mrs. Heller's bad books by walking on a clean tablecloth. She claimed that he ought to pay the laundry bill, but Snooker hadn't even an overdraft at that time. So Mr. Heller voted that he should have threepence a week pocket money to meet his indiscretions. The balance went into the bank, and a year or two ago Snooker graciously lent his master £4 free of interest.

When Mr. Heller's sons went to boarding school, family letters were written to them in which the affairs of the house were seen through Snooker's eyes. And that is how it happens that Snooker is now the central character in a book compiled around his doings with clever illustrations depicting the author broadcasting, on the tiles, laddering silk stockings, and accomplishing other mischievous triumphs.

But Snooker, with £5 11s. in the bank, is proof against damages these days, and besides, only six copies of this limited private edition exist.


CAMPS FOR GIRLS

PINE KNOLL CAMP
Conway, White Mountains, N. H. Twenty-fifth Season. GIRLS! Ride with West Point captain—swim with Red Cross experts — play tennis — climb mountains — enjoy all sports — study piano, voice, violin, cello, dramatics, dancing, with distinguished teachers. Catalog. Mrs. F. W. Bucher, Maple Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA PINES
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Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
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On Lake Ossipee in the White Mountains
Limited enrollment. Expert supervision. All Land and Water Sports. Riding. Musical Instruction. Arts and Crafts. SAILING. Tutoring. Junior, Intermediate and Senior camps. Counselor Training course. Inclusive fee. Open for Adults August 29 to Sept. 16
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AT PETERBORO, N. H.
Outstanding camp for girls, on large private lake. Unusual equipment on land and water. Well-balanced recreational program. Experienced counselors. Seniors 14-19; Intermediates 10-13; Juniors 5-9. Riding in fee. Counselor Course. Catalog.
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AT WILTON, MAINE
A long-established and completely equipped lake camp in the heart of Maine. Junior and Senior divisions each with experienced counselors (Separate tutoring division also.) Swimming diving, canoeing; riding; camping trips; tennis, hockey, golf, other games. Crafts, dramatics
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On Bay of Lake Champlain Milton, Vermont
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Beautiful horses. Free riding every day with thorough instruction. Water sports. Private golf course. Reasonable tuition and no extras.

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HORSEBACK RIDING and WATER SPORTS
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ON LAKE FAIRLEE, ELY, VERMONT
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Swimming—Boating—Tennis—Dramatics
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For girls, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private lake.
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A distinguished camp for girls where you will have fun, make friends, ride horseback, take trips, swim and dive and spend eight glorious weeks of adventure in the North Woods. Junior and senior groups. 17th season. Booklet.
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CAMP WALDEMAR

The Texas Horseback Camp for GIRLS 6 to 17 yrs.
(22th Season 6, 8 or 12 weeks beginning June 6th. Located at Hunt, 2200 feet in the beautiful Guadalupe mountains in S. W. Texas. All camp activities for character development under experienced counsellors. All vacation sports—land or water. Waldemar is modern in every respect—permanent buildings—and a distinct Western atmosphere. Write for picture booklet today.
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ALOHA CAMP for girls 12 to 18. Selection of interests from a complete program of land and water activities. Riding, sailing, dancing, dramatics, crafts, river and mountain trips.
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11th solo season of forest-lake camp life near Poland Spring for girls 7-17. Famous for good food, good fun, good company always. All sports, arts, riding, trips. ONE FEE! Individual instruction. Chalet-type cabins. Write for illus. brochure. Capitol 3476.
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The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
All Land and Water Sports
For Boys 6-14, Rate $190. No extras. Safety, Happiness.
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Telephone Billerica 931

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In heart of far famed Ten Thousand Lake region. 2 wide awake summer camps for children whose parents "really care" and want the best. Ages seven to seventeen. Complete programs including Canadian trips, riding, sailing, riflery. You will want your children with us when you know our camp ideals. Quota limited. Write or write for full details. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doms, Directors, Deer River, Minnesota.

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Progressive Educational Advantages
First Grade through High School
Summer Camp opens July 3
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Lake Grove, Long Island, New York

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Boys 4-12 Girls 4-20
Experienced councillors. All camp activities, infeluding swimming, riding, hiking, also dancing, dramatics, nature study, etc. Unusual attention given to care of children. Stepping Stones Monitor advertiser only. Bulletin gladly furnished. Edith L. Capen, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scit. 917.

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Hunter's Treasure Island Camp
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JUNE 29 TO AUGUST 7
Six thrilling weeks in California sunshine for boys, 7 to 17. Swimming, Boating, Riding, Hiking, Camping, Outdoor Games. Personal direction, W. O. Hunter, Director of Athletics, University of Southern California, who has fifteen years boys camp experience on Catalina Island . . . and "Sam" Barry, U. S. C. baseball, basketball coach. Write for booklet. Address W. O. Hunter, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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PITTSFORD—16th Season—VERMONT
Brownies 6-10 Years Seniors 10-15 Years
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Camps
Your child deserves a good camp. Those advertised on this page of The Christian Science Monitor and those which appear on the Young Folks' Page each Thursday merit your confidence.

Business and Industry

# Despite Setbacks, Commodity Price Trend Up, Says Service

Commerce and Finance

## Midamerica Stock Set Aside by Ball For Philanthropy

MUNCIE, Ind., April 8 (AP)—George A. Ball, millionaire Muncie manufacturer, is donating to the George and Frances Ball Foundation his entire common stock holdings in Midamerica Corporation, an announcement issued at his office today said.

The foundation was incorporated on March 22.

Incorporators were Mr. Ball; his wife, Frances Ball, and their daughter, Elizabeth W. Ball; Leland Rex Robinson of Bronxville, N. Y., and Dr. Lemuel A. Pittenger, president of Ball State Teachers College, a state normal school here. All the incorporators were members of the first board.

**Philanthropic Purpose**

Mr. Ball, his wife and daughter were designated as life members of the foundation. Robinson was named for a two-year term on the board and Dr. Pittenger for three years.

The announcement, issued by Mr. Ball's secretary, Miss Gertrude Barrett, gave no indication as to what will be done with the funds of the foundation.

The purposes of the foundation given in the incorporation were "religious, educational and charitable."

Midamerica Corporation is the top holding company of the Van Sweringen rail empire.

Ball owns a 90 per cent interest in Midamerica. His common stock holdings in Midamerica are reported to include 14,050 shares of the 15,000 shares outstanding.

Members of the Ball family have been public benefactors for years.

**Gifts to Education**

A private school on the outskirts of Muncie was purchased by the family. Approximately $1,000,000 was spent for new buildings and the school was turned over to the State as a teachers college.

An expensive new building was erected recently to house the Frank C. Ball art collection which includes a glass mosaic of The Last Supper purchased in Italy by Frank C. Ball, a brother of George A. Ball.

Ironically, the U. S. Customs authorities ruled when he brought the mosaic to this country that it was manufactured glass and hence subject to the same duty that protects the Ball family's glass factory at Muncie. The duty was reported to have been $595.

Indiana University at Bloomington has received approximately $1,000,000 from the Ball family.

Several hospitals, Hillsdale (Mich.) College and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. also have been recipients of the Ball family benefactions. Riley Hospital for Children in Indianapolis was given $500,000.

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NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The announcement today from Muncie, Ind., that George A. Ball was turning over his holdings in Midamerica Corporation to a charitable foundation brought estimates in financial quarters his profit from backing the late Van Sweringen brothers was around $10,000,000.

The block of stock which gave Ball and his associates control of the 28,000-mile Van Sweringen system, which was once valued at more than $3,000,000,000, was 2,112,000 shares of Alleghany Corporation, or 51 per cent of outstanding stock of the company.

## Copper Price Is Reduced Further To 15½c a Pound

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The price of domestic copper was reduced ½ cent today to 15½ cents a pound through sales effected by custom smelters. Leading producers were reported holding at 16 cents.

Today's cut followed a reduction of 1 cent on Wednesday from a seven-year peak level of 17 cents a pound.

Heavy buying by Wall Street and foreign sources ran cotton futures up by as much as 90 cents to $1.25 a bale. Lead, zinc, cocoa, cottonseed oil and hides futures improved moderately. Wheat and corn futures were higher in Chicago.

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Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
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Fees based upon realized gains.
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BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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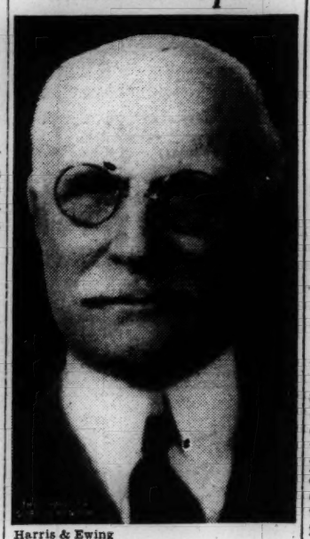
## *Philanthropist*



Harris & Ewing

**George A. Ball**
Millionaire Manufacturer of Muncie, Ind.

## U. S. Air Transport More Than Doubled In Last 24 Months

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The progress of American air transport has continued at a phenomenal rate for the past two years, according to Aviation. Mail, passenger and express have all more than doubled in volume during this period.

In 1936 the total number of passengers carried reached a figure in excess of 1,000,000 for the first time. The passenger load factor (percentage of seats occupied) climbed above 60 per cent, the highest scored by any medium of transport during this period.

The record of 21 airlines with 273 planes in use shows a total of 63,777,226 miles flown, 435,502,283 passenger miles, and 1,020,931 passengers carried during the past year. This compares with 55,580,535 miles flown, 313,905,508 passenger miles, and 746,946 passengers in 1935. In express and mail pound mileage for 1936, the airlines carried 39 per cent more for Postmaster General Farley, 71 per cent more for the express men than in 1935.

A new record was made in miscellaneous operating safety, of 423,640 miles flown per fatality in 1936, as against 324,469 miles in 1935.

Production and deliveries of aircraft and aircraft engines increased during the past 12 months to almost $80,000,000, 85 per cent better than the 1935 showing. Commercial deliveries reached 1528 units with a value of $12,535,526 compared to the previous period, 1046 units at $9,669,814. Military deliveries trebled—344 units worth $8,876,303 in 1935; 1024 units at $26,898,916 in 1936. Engines for commercial craft—2527 at $7,946,015 last year compared with 1886 engines worth $6,397,751 in 1935. Military engine deliveries increased 147 per cent to 1794 units valued at $14,619,453.

## Engineering Awards Rise 68 P. C. Above 1936 in Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards totaled $50,778,000 for the week ended Tuesday, marking the second highest volume since beginning of the year, "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Awards exceeded the previous week by 47 per cent, and were 68 per cent ahead of corresponding period last year.

The week's total included private awards of $27,813,000; municipal, $19,718,000; federal, $3,247,000. For the preceding week the comparable figures were $17,520,000; $14,019,000; $3,139,000, and a year ago, $6,658,000; $23,855,000; $721,000.

## Retail Food Costs Up 1.1 P. C. in Month

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Retail costs of food increased 1.1 per cent between Feb. 16 and March 16, according to the United States Department of Labor.

"The major part of this increase was due to the continued advance in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables coupled with an advance in the cost of meats," the report said. "The rise was widespread with 46 of 51 cities covered by the bureau showing increases.

"On March 16 the index for all foods was 85.4 per cent of the 1923-25 average, an increase of 7.4 per cent over food costs in March a year ago. The index is now 42.8 per cent higher than in March, 1933, when it stood at 59.8. On March 15, 1929, the index was 101.4, or 18.8 per cent above the current level.

"The cost of cereals and bakery products showed little change.

"Meats advanced 1.1 per cent, with higher prices reported for 18 of the 21 priced items. Lamb showed the greatest increase, 7.7 per cent. The increase for beef was 1.1 per cent, for pork 0.8 per cent. The price of roasting chickens rose 2.5 per cent. Prices were lower for veal cutlets, whole ham and red salmon.

"The cost of dairy products increased 0.8 per cent, due chiefly to a seasonal advance of 2.6 per cent in the price of butter which was higher in 47 of the 51 cities included in the index. The price of cheese increased 0.4 per cent. Fresh milk showed no price change. Cream decreased 1.3 per cent and evaporated milk decreased 1.5 per cent.

"The decline in the cost of eggs amounted to 1.2 per cent. This decrease is less than usual for this season of the year."

## Commodity Price Rise to Continue, Bureau Believes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Higher levels for commodity prices still lie ahead, according to the Commodity Research Bureau, Inc. of this city. Their latest survey says that supply and demand factors do not, as yet, warrant the assumption that there will be any reversal in the major uptrend of commodity prices.

"While there is reason to believe that some commodities have risen too rapidly," says the survey, "and that readjustments are in order, we do not believe that this will alter the course of the major upward trend in the general level of commodity prices. The President's statement concerned itself primarily with specific types of commodities rather than the price level as a whole. He indicated his belief that government expenditures for heavy goods should be discouraged. However, he also expressed the view that expenditures for consumer goods should be encouraged; thus the increased government demand for one type of goods would offset the decreased demand for the other. Most commodities traded in futures markets enter into the making of consumers goods.

**No Buyers' Resistance Yet**

"Although Government expenditures were of great importance to the demand for commodities early in the business recovery, their influence has been gradually diminishing. The revival in the durable goods industries in recent months has been due largely to private initiative and has been occasioned, for the most part, by the vast deficits that accumulated in capital goods during the depression. Hence, we feel that business activity and the recovery in the heavy goods industries will continue to gain momentum, regardless of whether or not Government expenditures for heavy goods taper off.

"Eventually, prices may reach the point where increasing consumer resistance will be encountered, but there are no indications that this is occurring at the present time. During 1936, industrial production averaged 16.6 per cent higher than in 1935, but stocks of goods at the end of the year were practically unchanged. This suggests that the increased production moved directly into consuming channels, despite the rise in prices. Moreover, the rise in wages and farm income, with accompanying improvement in the financial returns of large classes of the consuming population, indicates that consumer resistance is not likely to develop in the near future.

"Even if the production of both industrial and agricultural products is increased materially, from this point the question of whether supplies are too large or too small will, in the last analysis, depend on the demand. In this respect, attention should be directed to the potentialities for an increase in demand of still greater proportions than has occurred in recent years.

**See Heavy Industry Gaining**

"The revival in the durable goods industries is likely to carry business activity to higher levels than in 1929 before the current recovery move has spent its force. There are no indications, as yet, that war preparations abroad will subside, which should continue to add impetus to demand. Inflation is also increasing in importance and this factor imparts a very high degree of flexibility to demand; so much so that no one can tell how far demand is likely to expand.

"While every effort is being made by producers to step up their production, there are several limiting factors to price declines that must be taken into consideration. For one thing, costs are going up. Wages are mounting, working hours are being reduced and taxes are increasing. Moreover, production is likely to be impeded at times by strikes and labor shortages.

"Although farmers are making considerable increases in acreages planted to crops, there is no assurance as yet that agricultural production will be heavy. The weather is the all-important influence in agriculture and the major crops will have to surmount their most critical growing periods before production can be ascertained with any degree of certainty. Thus, the size of agricultural supplies for the latter part of 1937 and most of 1938 will be a matter of great doubt during the next six months."

## Power Companies Increase Electrical Appliance Sales

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Sales of domestic electrical appliances by power companies continued to increase during 1936, according to Electrical World's semi-annual survey published in the March 27 issue. In dollar volume the companies totaled $81,431,199 for appliance sales, 22 per cent over the figure for 1935. It is interesting to note that a similar survey for 1935 showed a 21 per cent increase over 1934.

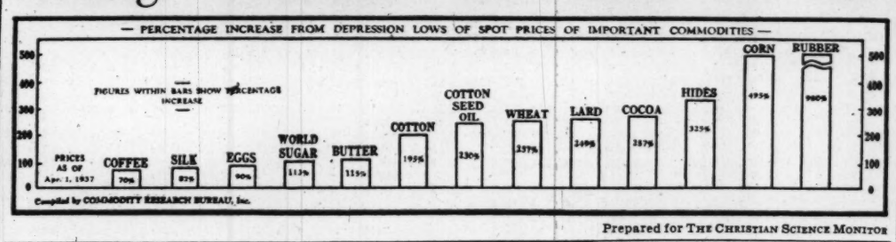
The following table shows the proportion of major appliances sold by the power companies and by local dealers. The utilities lead in sales of water heaters and ranges, while the dealers sell most of the vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, clothes washers and ironing machines:

| Appliances | Pow. Co. Sales Per Cent | Dealer Sales Per Cent |
|---|---|---|
| Refrigerators | 17 | 83 |
| Ranges | 62 | 38 |
| Water heaters | 79 | 21 |
| Clothes washers | 18 | 82 |
| Ironing Machines | 24 | 76 |
| Vacuum cleaners | 13 | 87 |

**Fidelity Mutual Shows Gains**

PHILADELPHIA—New paid life insurance of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company for the first quarter of 1937 amounted to $6,848,800, a gain of 12.5 per cent over the similar period last year and the largest increase in new business for any corresponding quarter since 1932, according to Walter LeMar Talbot, president.

## *Leading Commodities Have Broad Price Rise*




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Merits of Housing Act, Just Expired, Are Still Debated

By Harold M. Fleming
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The expiration of Title I of the National Housing Act, which occurred at midnight on March 31, has raised a curious contradiction in banking opinion. For some months bankers have been showing increased concern over the competition of government agencies which were set up during the depression for the emergency tiding over of debtors of all kinds. These include the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and various other subsidiaries of the United States Treasury, as well as the long-established Postal Savings System. Apparently, however, the banks have been of a different opinion about at least the first title of the NHA.

Title I was originally written into the Housing Act to permit the Government to insure up to 80 per cent of loans made for the much needed home renovation, repair, and modernization which had been accumulating since 1929. It was to stay in effect less than a year and expire April 1, 1935.

The Title became so popular, however, with banking lenders, with home-owning borrowers, and with building equipment and material suppliers, that it was not only renewed for another year, but was greatly liberalized as to the improvements, attachments, etc., which borrowers were allowed to finance with such insurance. In addition it was extended to industrial machinery, on which loans up to $50,000 could obtain government insurance. In 1936 it was again extended, though this time the kinds of loans eligible for insurance were somewhat restricted.

**Extension Favored**

A poll of bankers taken by a St. Louis banker last winter revealed about 75 per cent of those who had been licensed to make such loans, as in favor of further extension of Title I this month. The American Bankers' Association also recently took a poll of its members, and although the results have not yet been tabulated it is said that the majority of replies are in favor of continuance of Title I. The poll, however, seems to have been started too late to enable the ABA to ask for continuance before the Title expired. A committee of the association will meet soon at Hot Springs, Ark. to consider what policy to adopt on the matter.

Opposition to continuance came from the Administration, presumably on the ground that an additional appropriation might be necessary. Old-line conservative bankers have been opposed to continuance on two grounds. One is, of course, the general objection to government in business. The other is that Ttitle I has sharply, and perhaps dangerously stimulated the use of installment credit for unprecedentedly long repayment periods, on unprecedentedly small down-payment requirements. It is said that ABA leaders were opposed to Title I continuance, but in accordance with the association's usual policy, the wishes of the majority of members will determine the association's attitude on legislation.

Further opposition has come from the finance companies and from the building and loan societies. There has been considerable dissatisfaction over the alleged intrusion of commercial bankers, anxious for business to replace their lost commercial loans, in credit fields hitherto served by other agencies, and in particular into the fields of real estate lending.

**Finance Concerns Benefit**

A possible result of termination of Title I will be the discontinuance of all long-term real estate rehabilitation loans by banks in at least half of the states. Such loans were illegal in these states prior to passage of the National Housing Act, but the states hurriedly passed legislative acts legalizing operations of the NHA within their jurisdiction. These acts, however, were so directly tied to the NHA that they will automatically expire with Title I. In many of the other states, moreover, bank examiners will probably frown on the loans which were encouraged by Title I.

A certain number of loans which formerly would have been made by the banks with a Title I guarantee will probably now be made as direct personal loans; but this means a one-year rather than a three-year limit and in many states banks do not make personal loans of this sort. Few of the banks are expected to continue making the loans authorized under Title I for new machinery, and so a larger proportion of this business will probably be taken up by the finance companies, which have been expanding rapidly in this direction in the last two or three years.

At least three large New York City banks, together with the Morris Plan Bank, have already announced their intention to continue rehabilitation and modernization loans to property-owners despite termination of Title I. These are the National City, the Manufacturers Trust, and the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Title I of the Housing Act is almost the first of the emergency activities of the Government to be terminated since the depression started.

## Home Building Up 118 P. C. Over 1936

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported a 51 per cent increase in residential construction in February over January, and a 118.3 per cent increase over February, 1936.

It said 15,156 new dwelling units were provided during the month at an estimated cost of $58,300,000.

## New Sales Records Attained in March By General Motors

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—New sales records were set by General Motors Corporation in March, the company reported today.

March sales of cars to dealers in the United States and Canada plus shipments overseas totaled 260,965 units, a new monthly record. This compares with 74,567 units in February and 196,721 in March, 1936. The previous peak month was December, 1936, when 239,114 units were sold and the previous record March was in 1929 with 220,391 cars.

World sales for the first three months in 1937, however, totaled 439,200 units compared with 500,167 for the same period in 1936. The lower first quarter this month reflected the temporary shutdown of operations due to the strike.

Sales to consumers in the United States totaled 196,095 last month a record for March, topping the previous March record of 181,782 made last year. Consumers' sales in February aggregated 51,600 cars.

In the first quarter this year sales to consumers totaled 340,693 units against 379,950 in the like 1936 period.

Dealers in the United States bought 216,606 cars in March, also a new monthly record. This compared with 162,418 units in March a year ago. The previous monthly high in sales to United States dealers was made in December, last, with 197,065 cars. Sales in February, 1937, totaled 49,674 cars. In the first three months of this year sales aggregated 337,181 compared with 410,314 a year ago.

## Railroad Purchases In 1936 65 P. C. Above 1935 Figure

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—Railroads purchased $1,041,000,000 worth of equipment and supplies during 1936, Railway Age said today.

The figure, the magazine said, was 65 per cent above 1935. New locomotives and cars bought last year were valued at $192,800,000. It was the first year since 1930, the report said, that purchases exceeded $1,000,000.

Estimates for January, 1937, showed purchases as $54,749,000, or $21,732,000 above January, 1936.

## Time Money Rates Advanced ¼ P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Interest rates on four, five and six-month time loans have been advanced ¼ per cent to 1½ per cent, while on loans up to 90 days the rate remained unchanged.

One factor contributing to the advance is the switching from demand loans to time loans which has been going on in anticipation of a possible increase in the call money quotation.

No immediate increase in the call money rate is expected, however, as a considerable volume of funds is still available in the money market. As the May 1 deadline for higher member bank reserve requirements approaches there is a possibility of such an increase.

Another influence on the time money rate was the higher discount offered Monday on Treasury bills. While the two rates are not competitive a parallel usually is obtained.

## Commercial Undertakings In Latvia Increase in '36

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RIGA—From the number of trading licenses issued in the year 1936 it is revealed that there were then 39,283 commercial undertakings in Latvia.

The greater number of these—30,697—were situated in towns and only 8541 in the country. The number of commercial undertakings in the year 1934 was approximately 200 less than in 1936. The slight increase in 1936 is, however, wholly attributable to the country where in 1934 there were 8325 undertakings and in 1936, 8541, while in the towns the number has even decreased.

There are in Latvia as a whole an average of 20 undertakings to every 1000 inhabitants; in the country districts the figure is 7 to every 1000 persons and in the towns, 43.

**Stone & Webster Net Increased**

NEW YORK (AP)—Stone & Webster, Inc., a public utility, holding and investment company, and subsidiary, reported consolidated net income for 1936 of $1,772,937, equal to 84 cents a share on the capital stock. In 1935 net income was $92,628, or 4 cents a share.

## Germany Replaces U. S. as a Leader In Chilean Market

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—The success of Germany's trading strategy in Chile, modelled on well-known Balkan lines, has been confirmed by the release of foreign trade figures for 1936 by the statistical office.

These show that the United States has been dislodged from leadership of exporting nations to Chile for the first time since the war. They also indicate that Great Britain, always first in pre-war years and afterwards, apparently, comfortably settled in second place to the United States, is now destined for definite third ranking among selling nations to this market.

**Imports Increase**

All countries' 1936 sales to Chile totalled 346,733,281 pesos of 6d. gold. As an indication of the steady rise in imports, the 1935 figure was 303,626,164, that for 1934 242,000,000 and that for 1933 182,000,000. Of last year's total, Germany supplied 99,594,253 as against 60,853,763 pesos in 1935. The United States sold 88,033,731, compared with 82,237,087 pesos, Great Britain, third, registered 45,421,619 against 57,363,503, and Peru, fourth, 24,262,889 against 21,836,410 (1935) pesos.

Half-year figures had given an indication of the spurt in German sales but the foreign trading market was surprised by the year-end situation revealed in official figures. Outstripping the United States was attributed to the compensation treaty basis of Chile-German trade, against the perils of which influential voices have been raised, and to the temporary embargo, during 1936, on automobiles, radios and other "luxuries" which are main lines of American exportation.

**U. S. Best Customer**

The United States continued to be Chile's best customer with purchases valued at 109,447,010 gold pesos (108,861,771 in 1935), and Great Britain was second with 91,991,724 pesos (82,944,747 in 1935). Germany was third was 54,364,184 pesos (33,693,101 in 1935) and France fourth with 45,774,087 (13,353,368 in 1935).

The various national destinations of 159,997,532 pesos' worth of nitrate, shipped from Chile during the year, were not revealed, in accordance with the policy of secrecy in the stern fight with the synthetic manufacturers for dominance in the world fertilizer market.

Chile's total export trade to all countries, including this nitrate, was valued at 562,269,357 pesos. Comparative figures are: 1935, 473,087,556; 1934, 470,000,000; 1933, 344,000,000; 1932, 290,000,000—all gold pesos of 6d., 20.61 American cents per unit.

Anglo-American traders doubt that German consolidation of her sales leadership will be immediately disturbed, especially as there are persistent rumors that Germany is strongly in the running for supply contracts to the defense services on the blocked mark basis.

## National Banks' Condition Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Wednesday, March 31.

Simultaneously, the Federal Reserve Board issued a call for condition of more than 6000 member banks on the same date. This includes the 5374 national banks covered by the Comptroller's call, which also are members of the Reserve System.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation issues only two calls a year, and did not join the other two agencies in the call.

The last bank call, results of which were compiled recently, was on Dec. 31.

## Int'l Business Machines Reports Record Earnings

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—January and February were the best two months in the history of the International Business Machines Corporation from the viewpoint of earnings, Thomas J. Watson, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting. Despite increased wages, material costs and taxes and without increased prices, the company also had in 1936 the largest earnings in its history, Mr. Watson added.

Factory workers are now receiving an average of $1855 annually for all qualified male employees, he continued. The company is carrying $5000 of insurance for every employee in the United States who has been employed three years or more, with lesser amounts for shorter employment. Reporting a shortage of skilled workers, Mr. Watson said the company was conducting an apprentice school which aims to cut in half the time required to educate skilled mechanics.

**U. S. Copper Imports Gain**

NEW YORK (AP)—Imports of copper by the United States during February totaled 16,358 tons, compared with 12,367 in January, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced. Exports in February aggregated 24,400 tons, against 18,926 in January. Consumption of copper by munitions manufacturers in 1936 totaled 5247 short tons, the bureau stated, compared with 5145 in 1935.

## Puzzle of Gold-Commodity Price Tie Engages Wall St. Attention

By Harold M. Fleming
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—By a rather unusual conjunction of circumstances, three important categories of markets have been falling in New York in the last few days. The stock market has continued the decline, the latest instalment of which began about the first of this month, but the real beginning of which was about the ides of March. The bond market resumed the downtrend of recent weeks, which has been conspicous in Government issues since March 12, and was temporarily halted on Monday by the announcement of the open-market committee of the Federal Reserve System. And commodities, halting from their heady rise in March, turned sharply downward this week after having been soft the latter part of last week.

One explanation concerns the price of gold.

The rumor has been persistent in Wall Street since the turn of the year that the price of gold be reduced from its present level of $35 down to $30. Variations on this rumor became so persistent this week that some of the leading New York banks have cabled London that they will no longer accept gold there for shipment here, the fear being that by the time the gold arrives in the United States the net price available here may be insufficient to allow the narrow profit on which gold shipments are made.

**Ways of Cutting Gold Price**

The current rumor is that the Treasury will increase the service charge which it now makes in buying gold. This "handling fee" amounting to old-fashioned seignorage, is now ¼ per cent, or about 9 cents on an ounce of gold. The Treasury can, presumably, make this charge as large as it wishes.

It has been argued that the terms of the Gold Exchange Act of 1934 forbid the reduction of the price of gold appreciably below the present level of the so-called 59.06-cent dollar. The President, under that act, is authorized to fix the legal weight of the dollar in gold at only between 60 and 50 per cent of its former weight, narrowing the legal price of gold to between around $35 and $41.34.

However, there is a joker in the Gold Exchange Act which Mr. Morgenthau, with his poker chip idea of foreign exchange operations, has been reluctant to talk about in press conferences to the point of refusal. The Act (Section 8) states that with the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase gold "at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest; any provision of law pertaining to the maintenance of parity . . . to the contrary notwithstanding." Apparently at the latest press Treasury press conference, Mr. Morgenthau intimated that this wasn't being considered now, but added his usual friendly hedge that the Treasury is still on a 24-hour basis, which means that it is liable to do anything overnight. And the President said the first he had heard of the idea was in the press.

**Talking Prices Down?**

Speculation is rife about what would follow, if these men take the idea more seriously than they imply. The influx of gold might stop, as it has already been slowed down by the mere rumor. Sterling would go down in fact. The dollar, long "undervalued," would rise against all foreign currencies.

In the long run, and other things being equal, and if markets are in the mood to discount the long run immediately, this should result in a decline in American commodity prices, particularly those which are now being held up by foreign demand; for a London price in sterling for tin, copper, or rubber, and a Liverpool price in sterling for wheat or cotton would automatically mean less in dollars and cents.

Hence by that far-fetched logic which is sometimes reliable in Wall Street and at many other times not reliable, the current weakness in copper, tin, cotton, rubber, and wheat, may be remotely related to this rumor.

On the other hand, there are other possible explanations of the current weakness in commodity prices. One, of course, is the President's press conference remarks on Friday, particularly about copper and steel. Some people think the President was simply tossing off ideas from the top of his thoughts, but others think he will go ahead and do something or other.

Another explanation is that commodities have risen so rapidly in recent weeks that they are simply due for a technical reaction. Corn for example is up 23 cents in 17 days. Rubber rallied in March and rose from about 18 cents to about 27½ cents. Large, though not quite commensurate, rises have occurred in other commodities.

**Spot Positions Still Tight**

Perhaps the rise has over-estimated the tight statistical position of some commodities. Tin production quotas have been lifted to a 110 per cent which conceivably can meet and even exceed present rates of consumption—if the producers can reach the 110 per cent. Rubber production quotas have been lifted three times since autumn to 85 per cent of a base allowable which is substantially in excess of any world consumption rate yet achieved. All have been abandoned and perhaps producers can meet the demand. The far months contract futures in wheat and cotton are below the near months, reflecting possibility of larger crops.

On the other hand, the immediate statistical position of many commodities remains as tight as ever. Monthly statistics of the American Zinc Institute came out today and showed April 1st stocks of slab zinc at 18,183 tons against 24,618 tons on March 1st. American Bureau of Metal Statistics' figures today showed April 1 domestic stocks of refined lead down slightly during March.

To return to the prospect that the price of gold may be reduced, there seem weighty reasons pro and con. The chief argument for it is the continuance of the heavy gold influx. The Inactive Gold Fund has now nearly $360,000,000, up nearly $100,000,000 in the last three weeks. Immediate and heavy further imports are rumored of Russian gold, arriving via London, which does not seem to want it. The British reported that the Russian gold was of unsatisfactory assay for the London market, but when the first of it arrived here it turned out to be the purest gold ever seen in New York—999 fine, or 99.9 per cent pure, in contrast to the old American standard of 900 fine and the old English standard of 916 fine.

There has been much discussion here of this Russian gold. It is said that the Soviets have a reserve of around $6,250,000,000, over half as large as ours, and that they have decided hereafter to export their current production, which guesses place at about $400,000,000 per annum, about equal (in face value only) to the average world annual production during the nineteen-twenties. These figures are not guaranteed.

**That Gold-Commodity Price Tie**

It has undoubtedly been dinned into Mr. Roosevelt's ears that if he will drop the price of gold (under Section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act, not under his Thomas Amendment powers) he will come nearer than in any other way to solving his hot money problem. It is probably also being dinned into his ears that if he will drop the price of gold he will magically restrict the price of other commodities, since the myth that there is an automatic relation between the price of gold and of other commodities has more lives than a cat, and crops up in the oddest places. In fact there might be something in it insofar as people believe it against the evidence of their senses; although the fixed price of gold between the armistice and the moratorium didn't produce stable prices. Perhaps he is being told that a fixed gold price for gold causes fluctuations, but a fluctuating price for gold causes stability.

On the other hand, dropping the price of gold might be a very expensive process for the Treasury. Section 7 of the Gold Exchange Act says " . . . in the event that the weight of the gold dollar shall at any time be increased, the resulting decrease in value of the gold held as a reserve . . . shall be compensated by transfers of gold bullion from the general fund. . . ." The general fund is not doing so well today. Cutting the gold price back to $30 would cost the Treasury about one seventh of the face value of the country's present monetary stock of $11,582,000,000, or a round slice of about $1,650,000,000. The working balance at present is only about $970,000,000, and it is having to be replenished frequently with bill sales to make up for the continual seepage of current deficits.

Still, the fast and loose bookkeeping methods of modern monetary authorities might even cope with this situation. The Government might drop the Treasury's buying price to $30 per ounce, while keeping the selling price at $35. Then the monetary gold stock could continue to be carried at this imaginary selling price. Thus neatly would the problem be solved, at least for the time, and financial commentators would have a new puzzle to work on.

**Bendix Aviation Corp.**

NEW YORK (AP)—Vincent Bendix, president of Bendix Aviation Corp., told stockholders at the annual meeting operations of the company were currently at an all-time peak. March, he said, was the heaviest production month in the company's history.

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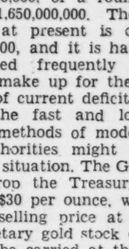

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) —
Previous day 2,289,590
1937 vol. to date 169,278,756
1936 vol to date 192,476,313

## Numerous Stocks Higher in Active Irregular Market

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Stocks in today's market generally managed to recover portions of yesterday's sharp declines.

The list pushed up fractions to 2 or more points at the start, then was hit by a heavy selling wave that put the ticker tape as much as five minutes behind. Offerings quickly dried up, however, and many issues were on the offside near the final hour. Sales approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Tilting Higher were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, American Rolling Mill, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corporation, du Pont, Deere, Woolworth, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Loew's. Some of these gave ground subsequently.

Chrysler dropped more than 3 at the worst. Backward were Electric Auto-Lite, Briggs Mfg., Sears Roebuck, Dome Mines, Homestake Mining, Skelly Oil, Seaboard Oil, American Telephone, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway and Douglas Aircraft.

Domestic commodities on the whole leaned forward, although most eventually lost their initial buoyancy. Imported bar silver at New York was marked down ⅛ of a cent an ounce to 45⅞ cents.

### U. S. Bonds Lower

United States Government obligations bowed to renewed selling today and many corporate bonds followed the retreat of the Treasury list.

Treasury 2½s of 1949-53 was a pivot of the selling. At one time it was off 10-32, but held above the lows of the break last week.

Early rallying tendencies in convertibles and other bonds with speculative appeal were checked by a fresh downturn in stocks. A number of second-grade rails were inclined to move higher, among them St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s.

Off fractionally were Alleghany 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, Santa Fe general 4s, International Paper 5s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Abitibi Paper & Power 5s spurted two points at one time, but most foreign bonds lagged with the domestic list.

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NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Mixed swings were recorded in the curb market today with the majority on the downside.

Trading was moderately active late in the session with interest spread over a broad front. Among the more reactionary shares were McWilliams Dredging off about 1½ and Pan American Airways off about the same amount. Newmont ran into offerings and dropped more than 5, while Pepperell sold off more than 4.

Wayne Pump moved up a point or so and similar headway was shown by Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Sherwin Williams gained nearly 2 and Chicago Flexible Shaft added more than 1½.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—Dealings in the stock market continued erratic today and at the close prices were mixed. Gilt-edged securities maintained a firm tone as sellers of stocks transferred their funds into less speculative issues. There was considerable liquidation in the commodity sections.

Paris—French rentes finished the day at unchanged quotations to 35 centimes lower.

Liverpool—Cotton closed firm at net advances of 6 to 7 points, and although early declines uncovered stop orders, the market recovered on local support being influenced by steady eastern advices and Bombay and London replacement buying.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.89¼ | $4.90¼ | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 4.89¼ | 4.90¼ | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0456 | .0460 | ‡ |
| Belgium—belga | .1684 | .1685 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2277 | .2279 | ‡ |
| Italy—lira | .0526½ | .0526½ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4022 | .4024 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5476 | .5476 | ‡ |
| Sweden—krona | .2524 | .2527 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2460 | .2462 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2185 | .2187 | .4537 |
| Spain—peseta | † | † | .3267 |
| Greece—drachma | .0090 | .0090 | .0220 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1875 | .1875 | .2382 |
| Cz'ch'slo—crown | .0349 | .0349 | ‡ |
| Finland—finm'k | .0216½ | .0216½ | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1980 | .1980 | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1898 | .1898 | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0445 | .0445 | .0748 |
| Roumania—leu | .0075 | .0075 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0234 | .0234 | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentine—peso¶ | .3040 | .3035 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0625 | .0625 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso | .0517 | .0517 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol | .2600 | .2600 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso | .5550‡ | .5600‡ | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2855 | .2858 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3700 | .3706 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5505 | .5505 | .6806 |
| Mong Kong—dol | .3050 | .3050 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .2981 | .2987½ | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5756 | .5756 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .5012½ | .5012½ | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.0012½ | 1.0012½ | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2780 | .2780 | .8440 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 6: Receipts, $20,434,352; expenditures $21,366,034; balance, $1,801,213,310; customs receipts for the month, $9,766,463. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,832,558,659; expenditures, $5,705,061,078, including $2,183,-099,788 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,872,502,418; gross debt, $34,781,465,009 an increase of $1,051,341 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,-592,433,049, including $361,188,912 of inactive gold.

### Business Failures Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States in the week ended April 1 numbered 185 against 189 in the preceding week and 221 in the corresponding week last year. Dun and Bradstreet reported.

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 50 | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 2 | 50½ | 50 | 50 | Apr 7 |
| 80¼ | 63¾ | Acme Stl (4) | 6 | 75½ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 15 | Adams Exp (.55e) | 53 | 19 | 18 | 19 | + ⅜ |
| 28⅜ | 24⅞ | Adams-Millis (2) | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅜ |
| 36 | 31½ | Addressog (1) | 6 | 31¾ | 31½ | 31½ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Advance Rume | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 69½ | Air Reduc (1a) | 12 | 70¼ | 69 | 69 | —1 |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | Air-Way El Ap | 9 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 13⅞ | Alaska Jun (.60a) | *13 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13¾ | —1 16 |
| 5⅜ | 3⅞ | Alleghany | 25 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 58¼ | 43 | Allegh pf xw | 2 | 50½ | 50 | 50 | Apr 7 |
| 59¾ | 43½ | Allegh pf $30 ww | 7 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ | + ¾ |
| 59 | 43¾ | Allegh pf $40 ww | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Apr 7 |
| 52⅛ | 41½ | Allegr pr pf | 14 | 40 | 39¼ | 39½ | |
| 45⅝ | 36½ | Alleg Steel (.40g) | 17 | 40 | 39¼ | 39¾ | + ¼ |
| 258½ | 225 | Al Chem & Dye (6) | *13 | 239 | 233¾ | 233¾ | —3¾ |
| 33⅛ | 25½ | Allied Mills (½g) | 10 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26 | + ½ |
| 21⅞ | 16½ | Allied Strs (.20g) | 42 | 18¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 85 | 80¼ | Allied St pf (5) | 8 | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 38½ | 63¼ | Allis-Ch Mfg (½g) | 27 | 65½ | 64½ | 65 | + ¼ |
| 39¾ | 30½ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 4 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 8⅞ | 4⅞ | Amal Lea | 29 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 52¼ | 34¼ | Amal Lea pf (3) | 5 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Apr 7 |
| 114⅞ | 101 | Amerada (2) | 6 | 102¼ | 99½ | 102 | +1 |
| 101½ | 83 | Am Ag Ch Del (1g) | 4 | 92 | 90 | 90 | Apr 7 |
| 41⅜ | 28 | Am Bank Note (½g) | 6 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | — ½ |
| 80¾ | 58 | Am Brake Shoe (2) | 10 | 59½ | 58⅝ | 59 | +1 |
| 121 | 105¾ | Am Can (4a) | 18 | 107¼ | 105 | 106 | —1 |
| 174 | 153¼ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 152 | 153 | 153 | —2½ |
| 71 | 56 | Am Car & Fdy | 15 | 60¾ | 60 | 60¾ | +4¼ |
| 69½ | 52⅛ | Am Car &F pf (4g) | 2 | 96 | 96 | 96 | — ¾ |
| 90¾ | 72 | Am Chain & Cab (1g) | 24 | 83 | 79½ | 83 | +4 |
| 134⅞ | 115 | Am Chain & C pf (5) | 2 | 123¼ | 123⅛ | 123½ | — ⅛ |
| 105¼ | 100 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 13⅜ | Am Colortype | 5 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 30¾ | 26⅜ | Am Coml Alco | 17 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 27¾ | Am Crystal Sug (2g) | 12 | 28 | 27¼ | 28 | + ¼ |
| 13½ | 8¼ | Am Encaus Til | 19 | 11¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¾ |
| 17 | 13 | Am Europ | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | Apr 5 |
| 13¾ | 7¼ | Am & For Pow | 42 | 10½ | 9¾ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 46¼ | Am & F P $6 pf | 6 | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 68⅞ | 54 | Am & F P $7 pf | 13 | 58 | 57 | 57 | — ¼ |
| 38⅛ | 20¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 7 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 18 | Am-Hawaii $8 (1) | 9 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ⅜ |
| 11¼ | 6½ | Am Hide & Lea | 41 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | + ¼ |
| 55¾ | 37½ | Am Hi & L pf (3) | 3 | 47½ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 52⅜ | 46½ | Am Home Pr (2.40a) | 3 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | — ¼ |
| 4¾ | 2½ | Am Ice | 17 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 27⅝ | 17¼ | Am Ice pf (½g) | 2 | 24¼ | 24 | 24½ | — ¼ |
| 17¾ | 13⅜ | Am Internat | 31 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 43 | Am Loco | 10 | 49 | 48¾ | 49 | +1½ |
| 125 | 113 | Am Loco pf | 3 | 114⅛ | 113 | 113 | Apr 7 |
| 29⅜ | 22¾ | Am M & Fdy (¼g) | 24 | 23¾ | 23 | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 10¾ | Am M & Met (.30g) | 5 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 68¾ | 50¼ | Am Metal | 21 | 58 | 57¼ | 58 | +2½ |
| 179½ | 132½ | Am Met 6% pf (6) | 4 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | —2 |
| 16½ | 11½ | Am Pow & Lt | 24 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| 87⅛ | 66 | Am P & L $6 pf (6) | 3 | 67¾ | 67¼ | 67¾ | — ¼ |
| 72½ | 55⅛ | Am P & L $5 pf (5) | 5 | 57 | 56¾ | 57 | —1 |
| 29½ | 23⅜ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 99 | 24¼ | 23 | 24 | |
| 45¼ | 33⅛ | Am Roll Mill (1.20) | 90 | 38⅜ | 36¾ | 38¼ | +1¼ |
| 36 | 31 | Am Safety Raz (2) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — ⅜ |
| 29 | 23½ | Am Seating | 13 | 25¼ | 24 | 24¼ | |
| 105¾ | 88¼ | Am Smelt & R (1½g) | 116 | 90¾ | 89 | 90½ | +1 |
| 154 | 142 | Am Smelt pf (7) | *2 | 142½ | 141 | 141 | + ¾ |
| 101½ | 100 | Am Smelt 2 pf (6) | *10 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 67½ | 50 | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 60 | 59½ | 60 | Apr 7 |
| 73¼ | 57½ | Am Stl Fdrs (½g) | 18 | 60 | 58½ | 58½ | — ¾ |
| 26½ | 21 | Am Stores (2) | 5 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¾ |
| 56⅞ | 47⅜ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 13 | 50¼ | 50 | 50 | —1 |
| 143¾ | 130 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ | — ½ |
| 25⅞ | 21½ | Am Sumat Tob (1) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Apr 7 |
| 187 | 168½ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 38 | 170½ | 168⅞ | 169 | —1 |
| 99 | 78½ | Am Tob (5) | 4 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | + ½ |
| 99⅞ | 80⅜ | Am Tob B (5) | 21 | 83 | 82¼ | 82¾ | |
| 150½ | 128½ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 135 | 135 | 135 | Apr 3 |
| 20½ | 15½ | Am Type Fdrs | 17 | 15½ | 14¾ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| 29½ | 21 | Am Wat Wks (.20g) | 24 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 107 | 97½ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 2 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | Apr 2 |
| 14⅜ | 9⅝ | Am Woolen | 8 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 79 | 64 | Am Wool pf (1k) | 5 | 68½ | 68 | 68½ | — ½ |
| 1¾ | ½ | Am Wtg P | 112 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 4⅛ | Am Wtg P pf | 42 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | — ¼ |
| 20 | 6⅜ | Am Zinc L&S | 118 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅜ | |
| 185 | 100 | Am Zinc L&S pf | 1 | 185 | 185 | 185 | |
| 79⅜ | 44½ | Am Zinc pr pf | 9 | 63 | 62½ | 62½ | — ½ |
| 69½ | 52⅛ | Anaconda (¼g) | 329 | 58 | 56⅛ | 57⅞ | +1¾ |
| 79 | 83 | Anacon W & C (½g) | 2 | 84½ | 82½ | 83½ | —3½ |
| 24⅝ | 18 | Anchor Cap (.15g) | 10 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | — ⅜ |
| 37½ | 29 | Andes Cop | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | —1 |
| 10¼ | 5½ | A P W Paper | | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 46 | 41 | Arch-Dan-M (½g) | 10 | 43 | 42 | 42 | —1 |
| 111 | 107¾ | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 100¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Apr 7 |
| 13¾ | 7 | Arm Ill (.15g) | 125 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| 99½ | 81¾ | Arm Ill pr pf (6) | 1 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | Apr 6 |
| 126 | 96 | Arm Ill pf (7) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | +1 |
| 70½ | 59½ | Armstrong Crk (½g) | 15 | 63 | 61½ | 62 | — ¾ |
| 16¼ | 13⅜ | Arnold Const (5sg) | 15 | 14 | 13⅜ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 13 | Artloom | 10 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 24¾ | 18⅜ | Asso Dry Gds | 12 | 19 | 18½ | 18⅝ | |
| 101 | 98 | Assd D Gd 1 pf (6) | 1 | 98 | 9. | 98 | Apr 5 |
| 125 | 114 | Assd D Gd 2pf(13sk) | 3 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Mar27 |
| 57½ | 49⅜ | Assoo Invest (2) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Apr 7 |
| 106 | 99 | Assoc Invest pf (5) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Apr 5 |
| 37 | 78 | Atch T & S F (2e) | 37 | 78 | 75¼ | 77¼ | + ¾ |
| 104 | 100¼ | Atchison pf (5) | 1 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | Apr 7 |
| 55½ | 44⅝ | Atl Cst Line | 17 | 49 | 46¾ | 48¾ | + ½ |
| 29 | 24 | Atl G&W I (2) | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | —1 |
| 44 | 35 | Atl G &WI 1pf | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Apr 7 |
| 37 | 30⅛ | Atl Refin (1) | 41 | 33¾ | 32¼ | 32⅝ | + ¼ |
| 116½ | 111 | Atl Refin pf (4) | *1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Apr 3 |
| 18½ | 6¾ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 69 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 52⅞ | 50½ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 16 | 51½ | 51 | 51 | — ½ |
| 90 | 72¼ | Atlas Plow (⅝g) | 2 | 75½ | 75 | 75 | —3 |
| 18¼ | 14½ | Atlas Tack (½g) | 5 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Mar29 |
| 36¾ | 28¼ | Auburn Auto | 12 | 32¼ | 30½ | 30½ | — ½ |
| 9½ | 7⅛ | Aust Nich | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | Aviation Corp | 93 | 8⅞ | 8 | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | **—B—** | | | | | |
| 11¼ | 8 | Baldwin Loc | 32 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 7⅛ | Baldwin Loc asd | 12 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 120 | 86¾ | Bald Loc pf | 2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Apr 6 |
| 120 | 88½ | Bald Loc pf asd | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | —2 |
| 40½ | 20⅝ | Balt & Ohio | 219 | 35⅞ | 34⅜ | 35⅝ | + ½ |
| 47¾ | 33⅜ | Balt & O pf | 14 | 40⅜ | 39½ | 40 | +1 |
| 45 | 41 | Bang &Air (2½) | 4 | 42 | 41 | 41 | Apr 7 |
| 43⅜ | 35⅞ | Barber Co | 20 | 38¼ | 36¾ | 37½ | + ¼ |
| 32 | 25¾ | Barker Bros | 4 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | Apr 7 |
| 35¼ | 26⅛ | Barnsdall (1) | *66 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 31 | |
| 20¼ | 16⅛ | Bayuk Cigar (18¾g) | 2 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| 28⅜ | 24¼ | Beatrice Cr (1g) | 3 | 24¼ | 24 | 24½ | |
| 105¾ | 101¾ | Beat Cr pf ww (5) | 2 | 103½ | 102⅝ | 103½ | + ⅝ |
| 112 | 105 | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | —2¼ |
| 15⅜ | 12¾ | Belding-Hem (1) | 1 | 13½ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 87 | 84 | Belg N R pf (3.24e) | 2 | 86¼ | 86½ | 86½ | Mar18 |
| 30½ | 23⅝ | Bendix Aviat (¼g) | 33 | 24½ | 23¾ | 23 | + ¼ |
| 23¾ | 20⅞ | Benef Ind Ln (.95g) | 5 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 62¾ | 56 | Best & Co (2½a) | 1 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | — ¾ |
| 105½ | 73 | Beth Stl | 218 | 93½ | 90½ | 91¼ | + ⅝ |
| 20 | 18⅝ | Beth Stl 5pf (1) | 6 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | — ⅜ |
| 129½ | 120¼ | Beth Stl pf (7) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | +1 |
| 69¾ | 53 | Bigelow-San (½g) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | —1½ |
| 38 | 30 | Blk &Decker (½g) | 6 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | —1 |
| 29⅞ | 22¾ | Blaw-Knox (.20g) | 30 | 26⅞ | 25 | 26 | + ½ |
| 49¾ | 33⅝ | Boeing Airpl | 15 | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 38⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 48⅛ | 41 | Bohn Alum (3) | 14 | 42¾ | 40⅝ | 42¼ | +1⅛ |
| 28 | 26⅛ | Borden (1.60) | 43 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 83½ | 72¼ | Borg-Warner (4) | 18 | 7 ½ | 77½ | 78 | — ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8¼ | Boston & Me | 5 | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | — ½ |
| 41¾ | 33⅜ | Botany C M A | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Apr 7 |
| 23¼ | 16¾ | Bdgeport Brass (.60) | †16 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| 59⅞ | 45¼ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 43 | 47⅜ | 45¾ | 46¼ | —1 |
| 53½ | 43⅞ | Briggs & Strat (3) | 3 | 46 | 45¼ | 45¼ | — ¾ |
| 47 | 41¼ | Bristol-My (2.40) | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 5⅜ | Bklyn & Qu T | 35 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | |
| 38½ | 25⅜ | Bklyn & Q T pf (3) | 5 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | |
| 53 | 40 | Bklyn-Man T (2g) | 32 | 40½ | 39¾ | 40 | — ½ |
| 102¼ | 96⅜ | Bklyn-M T pf (6) | 1 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | Apr 6 |
| 52¾ | 38½ | Bklyn Un Gas (3) | 9 | 39⅝ | 39⅜ | 39⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 50 | 45½ | Brown Shoe (3) | 2 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Apr 7 |
| 24½ | 20¼ | Brunswick Bal | 5 | 21 | 20½ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| 25¼ | 18¼ | Bucyrus-Erie | 14 | 19⅜ | 18¼ | 18¾ | — ¾ |
| 14⅜ | 10½ | Budd Mfg | 46 | 11 | 10¼ | 10⅜ | |
| 98 | 75 | Budd Mfg pf | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | —9¾ |
| 13 | 9½ | Budd Wheel | 16 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| 45¼ | 34¾ | Bullard Co (¼g) | 2 | 38¾ | 38½ | 38½ | —1 |
| 65¼ | 51 | Bulova Watch 4a | 18 | 52⅝ | 51½ | 51½ | + ½ |
| 35⅝ | 30½ | Burr Ad Mach (.80) | 5 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 11¾ | 7⅛ | Bush Term | 8 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 39 | 27 | Bush T 7% deb | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Mar31 |
| 18¼ | 13½ | Butler Bros (.15g) | 24 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 36⅝ | 29¼ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 7 | 32¾ | 32 | 32 | |
| 9¼ | 5⅜ | Butte Cop & Z | 19 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 26½ | Byers Co | 6 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 27 | Byron Jack (½g) | 14 | 30 | 28¾ | 29¾ | + ⅝ |
| | | **—C—** | | | | | |
| 48¼ | 38¼ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 8 | 40 | 40 | 40 | +1¾ |
| 50¾ | 50 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ | Apr 5 |
| 6½ | 2⅜ | Callahan Z-Ld | 164 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 14⅝ | Calumet & Hec (⅛g) | 54 | 15 | 14½ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 30¼ | Campbell Wy (1) | 9 | 30¼ | 29⅞ | 29¾ | — ⅜ |
| 38¼ | 27½ | Can D G Ale | 47 | 32¼ | 30¾ | 31¾ | +1 |
| 17½ | 14 | Canad Pac | 50 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | |
| 61½ | 50½ | Cann Mills (½g) | 3 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | |
| 18½ | 15 | Cap Adm A | 7 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 7 | Carrs & Gen (.05g) | 13 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 176½ | 138 | Case (J I) | 5 | 152 | 149 | 149 | —1 |
| 100 | 85½ | Caterpil Tract (2) | 5 | 90 | 89¼ | 89⅞ | |
| 36⅜ | 26⅝ | Celanese (¾g) | 121 | 34 | 32¾ | 33½ | + ¾ |
| 113½ | 106½ | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | Apr 7 |
| 48¼ | 36½ | Celotex | 3 | 41 | 40¾ | 40¾ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 33¼ | Cent Aguir (1½a) | 2 | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 | |
| 12⅝ | 8¾ | Cent Fdy | 43 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 30 | Cent R R N J | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 17 | Cent Violeta Sug | 3 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅜ |
| 14½ | 10½ | Cent Rib M (.10g) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Apr 7 |
| 86⅜ | 67¼ | Cerro de Pas (4) | 38 | 74 | 73⅛ | 73½ | + ¼ |
| 23⅝ | 16¼ | Certain-teed | 20 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 35½ | Chmp Pap & P (¼g) | 6 | 53⅜ | 52¾ | 53½ | + ⅛ |
| 48 | 41 | Chesa Corp (.60) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 68⅞ | 57¾ | Ches & Ohio (2.80) | 49 | 60½ | 59⅝ | 60 | + ⅛ |
| 100 | 91 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 3 | 92 | 91¾ | 92 | +1 |
| 90½ | 78¾ | Ches Corp (3) | 8 | 83½ | 83¼ | 83¼ | — ¼ |
| 4¾ | 2¾ | Chi & E Il | 3 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 6⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 6 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Chi & N W | 34 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 11½ | Chi & N W pf | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Apr 6 |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Chi Gt West | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 18¼ | 13⅜ | Chi Gt W pf | 14 | 14¾ | 13½ | 14 | — ½ |
| 32 | 28 | Chi Mail Or (1½a) | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 3¼ | 2 | Chi M St P & P | 4 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Chi M St P & P pf | 35 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | |
| 33 | 23 | Chi Pneu T | 4 | 27 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ¾ |
| 70½ | 61½ | Chi Pneu pf (⅞k) | 3 | 63½ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | Apr 7 |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | Chi Rk Is & P | 30 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3 | |
| 8⅜ | 5¾ | C R I P 6% pf | 10 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | — ⅜ |
| 10½ | 6¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 3 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 21¾ | Chi Yell Cab (2) | 2 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Apr 7 |
| 22⅛ | 18½ | Chick Cot Oil | 6 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | + ¼ |
| 15⅞ | 12½ | Childs Co | 15 | 13 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135¼ | 110¾ | Chrysler (1½g) | 360 | 119 | 114 | 115¼ | —2¼ |
| 21⅜ | 18⅞ | City-Ice & F (2) | 5 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 10⅝ | 8¼ | City Stars | 3 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 38⅛ | 32¼ | Clark Equip (1.60) | 5 | 32½ | 32¾ | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 35 | Clev Gra Br (½g) | 3 | 38½ | 36½ | 36½ | Apr 7 |
| 98⅜ | 78 | Cluett Pea (3) | 2 | 88 | 87¾ | 88 | —2 |
| 170½ | 122½ | Coca-Cola (3) | 18 | 165 | 156 | 157½ | —7 |
| 58¼ | 57 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | |
| 25¾ | 19⅛ | Colgate-Palm (½) | 51 | 23⅜ | 21⅝ | 22¼ | + ⅝ |
| 104½ | 102¼ | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr 5 |
| 62¾ | 53¼ | Coll & Alk (2a) | 3 | 54½ | 54 | 54 | + ¾ |
| 51⅞ | 39½ | Col Fuel & Ir (1g) | 10 | 40 | 39 | 39¼ | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 14½ | Colum G&El (.20g) | 131 | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 108 | 96½ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 2 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Apr 7 |
| 39½ | 32¾ | Colum Pict vtc (1a) | 8 | 33¼ | 32½ | 33¼ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 41 | Colum Pict pf (3¾) | 1 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | +1¼ |
| 125¾ | 113¼ | Colum Carb (4a) | 2 | 118½ | 118¼ | 118¼ | |
| 69¼ | 56⅞ | Coml Credit (4) | 25 | 58½ | 56¾ | 56¾ | —1⅝ |
| 114 | 100 | Coml Cred pf (4¼) | 1 | 102¾ | 101¾ | 102¾ | Apr 6 |
| 80½ | 65 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 12 | 66 | 65 | 65¾ | + ⅜ |
| 120 | 104 | C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼) | 1 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | + ¼ |
| 21¼ | 16¼ | Coml Solv (.60a) | 43 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | + ½ |
| 4⅛ | 3 | Com'with & Sou | 148 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 75⅜ | 55½ | Com & Sou pf (3) | 2 | 59 | 58¼ | 58¼ | Apr 7 |
| 19½ | 13⅜ | Conde Nast | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 45½ | 36¾ | Congoleum-Na (2) | 3 | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 16½ | Congress Cig | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ½ |
| 18⅞ | 13⅝ | Consol Cigar | 3 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | + ½ |
| 13¾ | 8½ | Con Coal | 21 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 49⅞ | 38½ | Con Edis (½g) | 37 | 39 | 38½ | 39 | + ½ |
| 108 | 104½ | Con Edis pf (5) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | + ⅛ |
| 53¼ | 41¼ | Con Film | 6 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 14⅞ | Con Film pf | 2 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ¼ |
| 13½ | 9¼ | Con Laundries | 2 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 17¾ | 15⅝ | Con Oil (.80) | 148 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 105⅞ | 05½ | Con Oil $5 pf (5) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Mar16 |
| 10⅝ | 7¾ | Con R R Cuba pf | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅞ | Con Text | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 33⅜ | 20⅝ | Cont Corp (1.20) | 111 | 33½ | 32¼ | 32⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 27½ | Cont Bak A | 19 | 29½ | 28½ | 29 | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3 | Cont Bak B | 21 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 109¾ | 102¼ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 2 | 102 | 100 | 100 | —3 |
| 69¼ | 57⅛ | Con Can (3) | 29 | 57½ | 55½ | 57 | — ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 20½ | Cont Diam F (½g) | 2 | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21½ | + ½ |
| 42¾ | 38 | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 41 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | + ¼ |
| 3½ | 2¾ | Cont Mot | 18 | 2½ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 45¼ | 40¼ |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Government Bonds Again Subjected to Pressure—Curb Uneven

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Livestock Trade Between Nations Declines Sharply

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME—The great decline in international trade in live animals and meat in recent years is the result in part of restricted consumption, due to the depression, and restricted imports due to difficulties of payment by importing countries, combined with an effort to increase production in these countries, according to a study of international trade in meat just published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The report deals with trade since 1924 of three kinds of animals most important in the meat supply—cattle, pigs and sheep. It includes a comprehensive description of the international trade in stock and products and statistics supporting the analysis are included in the report which covers more than 400 pages.

"International trade in cattle, pigs and sheep is carried on today, except in small volume and apart from breeding stock, between neighboring countries not very far from one another," the report says.

**Chilled and Frozen Meat**

With the exception of pig meat, international trade in meat is for the most part a trade across long distances. The proportion of fresh meat entering into the total trade is consequently not large. The greater part of the trade in beef and veal consists of chilled and frozen meat, frozen mutton and lamb and prepared pig meat, primarily bacon and ham.

The trade in beef, veal, mutton and lamb is confined today mainly to an exchange between the countries of South America and of Oceania, and a few European countries. Trade in pig meat is, confined mostly to the Northern Hemisphere, the United States, Canada and the European countries.

The decisive role in the international meat market was played by the European importing countries, not only on account of the quantity imported by these countries, but also because on the European markets several countries competed with each other. The number of important European importing countries has never been very large; for the period following 1924 they included the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

**Large Imports by Britain**

The importance of the United Kingdom as an importer of meat has increased since the World War, not only absolutely but also relatively. The share of the United Kingdom in increased imports is shown by the increased percentage of total trade represented for that country, in beef and veal, an increase from 63.3 per cent in 1924 to 84.3 per cent in 1934; in pig meat from 73.7 in 1924 to 92.00 in 1934; and in mutton from 94.9 to 96.7 in 1934. In live animals there were slight declines.

According to all studies relating to the question, the meat consumption of large sections of the population of the meat-importing countries still remains well below the quantity that would be desirable from a nutrition point of view. Even a small increase of the average consumption per head of the population would render it necessary that large supplies should become available.

## Investment Trusts

| Management | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admin Fd 2nd Inc | 18.86 | 20.06 |
| Affiliated F Inc | 10.60 | 11.52 |
| Amerex Hold | 29.75 | 31.50 |
| Am Business Shrs | 1.23 | 1.35 |
| Am Gen Equip Inc | 1.13 | 1.28 |
| Am Ins Stocks | 5.25 | 6.00 |
| British Type Inv | .65 | .85 |
| Broad St Inv | 35.37 | 37.83 |
| Bullock Fund | 22.375 | 24.125 |
| Can Inv Fund | 4.65 | 5.05 |
| Century Shrs Tr | 26.47 | 28.46 |
| Chain St Inv Corp | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| Chain St Investors | 28.42 | 30.24 |
| Dividend Shrs | 2.01 | 2.16 |
| Eaton & Howard Fd A-1 | 22.93 | 24.88 |
| Eaton & Howard Fd F | 16.49 | 17.89 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 39.25 | 42.25 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 27.04 | 29.72 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 24.15 | 25.51 |
| Gen Investors Tr | 6.90 | 7.51 |
| Incorp Investors | 25.56 | ... |
| Loomis Sayles 2d Fd | 45.75 | 45.75 |
| Maryland Fund | 9.88 | 10.83 |
| Mass Invest Trust | 28.48 | 30.23 |
| Mutual Invest | 16.79 | 18.35 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 4.61 | 4.71 |
| New England Fund | 18.88 | 20.30 |
| Northern Secur | 67.00 | 73.00 |
| Selected Industry Shares | 14.50 | 16.50 |
| Sentinel Fund Inc | ... | 1.04 |
| Trustees Industrial Sh | 18.11 | 19.84 |
| Trustees Railway & Light | 24.00 | 26.00 |
| Trustees Railway & Light Sec pf | 107.50 | ... |
| Wellington Fund | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| Westmont Bk Ins Tr | 11.24 | 12.25 |
| Wisconsin Investment Trust Fund | 21.45 | 22.11 |
| Wisconsin Fund Inc | .94 | 1.02 |
| Wisconsin Street Invest | 117.00 | 120.00 |
| Wisconsin Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .96 | 1.06 |
| Wisconsin Exposteed Industry Shrs | 1.52 | 1.68 |
| Wisconsin Ll & Voting | .94 | 1.02 |
| Wisconsin LivingtonFund | 20.18 | 22.12 |
| World Investment Tr | 11.24 | 12.16 |
| **Fixed** | | |
| Assoc Stand Oil | 7.625 | 8.50 |
| Corp Tr A mod | 3.64 | ... |
| Corp Tr Acc Mod | 3.64 | ... |
| Cumulative Tr Sh | 6.42 | ... |
| Depos Bk Sh N Y "A" | 2.65 | ... |
| Depos Ins Sh "A" | 3.49 | ... |
| Depos Ins Shrs "B" | 3.29 | ... |
| Diversified Tr C | 5.10 | ... |
| Diversified Tr D | 7.30 | 8.10 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 6.28 | 7.00 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 4.61 | 4.71 |
| Nrth Am Bond Tr ctfs | 58.625 | 62.875 |
| Nor Am Tr Shares | 2.75 | ... |
| Nor Am Tr Sh 1955 | 3.50 | ... |
| Nor Am Tr Sh 1956 | 3.43 | ... |
| Nor Am Tr Sh 1958 | 3.23 | ... |
| Repres Tr Shrs | 13.90 | 14.40 |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.78 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr BB | 2.78 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr C | 8.05 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr D | 8.05 | ... |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 17.75 | 18.25 |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 2.80 | 2.90 |
| **Investment Banking** | | |
| Bancamer Blair | 11.125 | 12.125 |
| First Boston Corp | 35.125 | 36.625 |
| Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom | 4.50 | 5.50 |

| Keystone Custodian Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lic. c. o. value price | | Liq. Sales value price |
| Bonds | | K-2 | 26.53 29.04 |
| B-1 | 36.48 39.78 | Common Stocks | |
| B-2 | 30.91 33.84 | S-1 | 40.21 43.89 |
| B-3 | 22.70 24.87 | S-2 | 29.15 31.89 |
| B-4 | 15.59 17.19 | S-3 | 24.75 27.15 |
| Preferred Stocks | | S-4 | 13.85 15.34 |
| K-1 | 26.31 28.69 | | |

### Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Yast | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Y. July | No. 3 | | | | |
| | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.48 | 2.49 | —.01 |
| World Sept | 37 No. 4 | | | | |
| | 1.30½ | 1.33 | 1.30½ | 1.31½ | — ½ |
| World March | 37 No. 4 | | | | |
| | 1.37½ | 1.38½ | 1.37½ | 1.38½ | +.01 |

### Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet 5 to 15 lower.

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 115.0 | 115.0 | 114.0b |
| September | 114.0 | 114.0 | 113.5b |
| October | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.0b |
| December | 115.0 | 114.0 | 114.0b |

b—Bid.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 4¼s '47-52 | 113.24 | 113.21 | 113.21 |
| 24 3¼s '43-45 | 104.20 | 104.16 | 104.16 |
| 98 4s '44-54 | 109.17 | 109.12 | 109.17 |
| 51 3¾s '46-56 | 108.1 | 107.31 | 107.31 |
| 20 3⅜s '40-43 June | 104.30 | 104.24 | 104.24 |
| 120 3⅜s '43-47 | 105.4 | 104.30 | 104.30 |
| 12 3⅜s '41-43 Mch | 104.24 | 104.24 | 104.24 |
| 66 3¼s '41 | 104.28 | 104.24 | 104.24 |
| 18 3¼s '44-46 | 104.18 | 104.14 | 104.14 |
| 1 3¼s '44-46 reg | 104.12 | 104.12 | 104.12 |
| 36 3¼s '46-49 | 103.7 | 104.5 | 103.5 |
| 60 3¼s '49-52 | 103.9 | 103.7 | 103.7 |
| Treasury Bonds | | | |
| 26 3s '46-48 | 102.18 | 102.14 | 102.14 |
| 88 3s '51-55 | 101.29 | 101.26 | 101.26 |
| 242 2¾s '53-60 | 99.28 | 99.24 | 99.24 |
| 195 2¾s '45-47 | 101.3 | 100.29 | 100.30 |
| 238 2¾s '48-51 | 99.28 | 99.22 | 99.22 |
| 278 2¾s '51-54 | 99.6 | 99 | 99 |
| 199 2¾s 56-59 | 98.27 | 98.22 | 98.22 |
| 311 2½s '49-53 | 97. | 96.16 | 96.16 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage | | | |
| 1 2¾s 42-47 | 996 | 99.6 | 99.6 |
| 14 3s '47 | 101.12 | 101.10 | 101.10 |
| 124 3s '49 | 100.20 | 100.14 | 100.14 |
| 8 3¼s '64 | 101.16 | 101.12 | 101.16 |
| Home Owners' Loan | | | |
| 182 3s A'52 | 100.8 | 100 | 100 |
| 58 2¾s '49 | 99.8 | 98.28 | 98.28 |
| 31 2¼s '42-44 | 98.26 | 98.22 | 98.22 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 Alleghany 5s 44 | 96 | 95½ | 96 |
| 1 Alleghany 5s 49 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 2 Alleghany 5s 50 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 1 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 5 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 3 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 4 Am Int 5½s 49 | 105¼ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 11 Am T&T 5½s 43 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| 30 Am T&T 5½s 66 | 97⅜ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 49 Am T&T 3½s 61 | 97⅝ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 3 Am T Fdr cv 50 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| 4 Am Wri Pap 6s 47 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 5 Am Wri P 6s 47 ct | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 39 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 105 | 104½ | 104½ |
| 11 Ang C Nitra deb 67 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 3 Ann Arbor 4s 95 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 9 Arm Del 4s 57 | 96½ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 24 Arm Del 4s 55 | 96½ | 96 | 96 |
| 8 Arn 4½s 39 | 103 | 102 | 30-32 |
| 8 Armstrong C 4s 50 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 13 At&SF 4s 95 | 109 | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 8 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62 | 111½ | 111 | 111½ |
| 1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 19 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 100 | 99¼ | 100 |
| 5 A C Line 5s 64 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 4 A C Line 5s 45 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ |
| 5 Atl & Dan 1st4s48 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ |
| 15 B&O rfg 6s 95 | 99 | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 B&O 1st 5s 48 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 16 B&O rfg 5s 95 | 88¼ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 19 BO 5s 96D | 87 | 85½ | 86 |
| 13 B&O 5s 2000 D | 86¼ | 85½ | 86 |
| 11 B&O cv 4½s 60 | 77½ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 36 B&O 4s 48 | 106¾ | 106 | 106 |
| 17 B&O PLE&WV 41 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 17 B&O 5s SW 50 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 5 B&O 4s T C 59 | 93¾ | 93 | 93 |
| 12 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B | 116¼ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 11 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C | 122 | 121½ | 121½ |
| 36 Beth Stl 4¼s 60 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 18 Beth Stl 3¾s 66 | 93¾ | 93½ | 93⅝ |
| 21 Boston & Me 5s 67 | 82¼ | 82 | 83¼ |
| 26 Bost&Me 4¾s¾ JJ61 | 78¾ | 78 | 78¾ |
| 7 Bost&Me 5s 55 | 83 | 82¼ | 82 |
| 11 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66 | 99½ | 99½ | 98¾ |
| 21 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 | 98½ | 97½ | 97¼ |
| 7 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50 | 104 | 103½ | 104 |
| 13 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 Bush Term 5s '55 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 5 By-Prod C 5½s '45 | 103 5-32 | 103 5-32 | 103 5-32 |
| 1 Cal Pack 5s 51 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry4½s '51 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 115½ | 115¼ | 115½ |
| 4 Can Nor 6½s'46 | 122⅜ | 122⅜ | 122⅜ |
| 9 Can Pac 5s '44 | 111¼ | 110¾ | 111¼ |
| 2 Can Pac 5s '54 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s'46 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 CCan Pac4½s'60 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 21 Can Pac 4s perp | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 3 Caro C & O 5s '38 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 4 Cen Foundry 6s '41 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 1 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 11 Cen Ill E & G5s'51 | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 4 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '37 | 67⅜ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 2 Cen R R N J 5s '87 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 Certain-td 5½s'48 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 8 ChampionP&P4s¾'50 | 136½ | 135½ | 135½ |
| 23 Chesap Corp 5s '47 | 120 | 118 | 118 |
| 33 Ches Corp 5s '44 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ |
| 53 C & O 3½s '96D | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 3 C&O 4½s '92 | 95¾ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 114⅜ | 114⅛ | 114¼ |
| 23 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A | 108⅜ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 21 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 107 | 106¾ | 107 |
| 58 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 37½ | 37 | 37¼ |
| 20 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct | 36½ | 36 | 36½ |
| 20 Chi & E Ill 6s '34 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 21 Chic Gt West 4s '49 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 2 Chi I & L 5s '66 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 68 Chi Mot Accpt 3s'46 | 99⅞ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 18 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51 | 99⅜ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 Gen Pub S 5½s'39 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 26 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| 8 Goodrich 6s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57 | 104¼ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 5 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 116 | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 15 Gt Nor 4½s 'T E | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 3 Gt Nor 4½s 61 | 111⅜ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 50 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 125½ | 124½ | 125 |
| 42 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 107 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 GulfMob&N 5½s 50 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 5 Gulf M & N 5s '50 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 2 Gulf St Util 4½s '56 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 8 Hiram Walker4½s '45 | 105 | 104 | 104½ |
| 3 Hocky V 4½s '99 | 115⅜ | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| 4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44 | 90½ | 90 | 90 |
| 5 Hous OilTex 5½s '40 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 32 Hudson Coil 5s '62A | 51 | 50¼ | 50½ |
| 11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 75¼ | 75 | 75¼ |
| 7 HudsMan inc 5s '57 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 17 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B | 102¼ | 102 | 102 |
| 15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 12 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 80¾ | 80 | 80 |
| 22 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 5 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 36 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 79½ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 7 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct | 79¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 17 Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 38 | 37 | 37½ |
| 74 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 | 83 | 81¾ | 82 |
| 4 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 1 Interlake iron 5s '51 | 102 5-32 | ... | ... |
| 1 Int Agric 5s '42 st | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 35 | 35½ | 34½ |
| 75 Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 82 | 79 | 79½ |
| 3 Inter Mer Mar 6s '41 | 88¼ | 87 | 87 |
| 2 Int Paper 6s '55 | 99¼ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 12 Int Paper 5s '47 | 101 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 15 Int T&T cv 4½s2'39 | 81¼ | 81 | 81 |
| 10 Int T&T 5s '55 '52 | 66½ | 65½ | 66¼ |
| 37 Int T&T 5s '55 | 70½ | 69¼ | 69½ |
| 10 Jones&L'ghStl4¼s'61 | 101¾ | 100 | 100 |
| 1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36 | 59¼ | 59¼ | 58¼ |
| 3 K C South 5s '50 | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 3 K C South 3s '50 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 7 K C Term 4s '60 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 5 Kans G & E 4½s'80 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 14 Kresge Found 4s '45 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |

**Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 2:00**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 60¾ | 60½ | 60⅝ |
| 6 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 2 L S & M S 3½s '97 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 5 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 5 Lautaro Nit 6s "54 ct | 42¾ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 6 Leh C&N 4½s '54A | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 12 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 63¼ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ |
| 2 Leh Val Term 5s '41 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 5 Loews 3½s '46 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 100 Long Isl deb 5s '37 | 2-32 | 2-32 | 2-32 |
| 1 Long Isl gen 4s '38 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 26 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 101¼ | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| 27 Louisiana & Ark 5s '69 | 91⅞ | 90½ | 91 |
| 1 Lou & N 4s 2003 B | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Lou&N 4s 2003 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 17 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 92⅛ | 91½ | 91⅝ |
| 3 Maine Cen 4s '45 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 10 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 81⅜ | 81 | 81 |
| 15 Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 87 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 3 Manhat Ry 4s 90ct | 42½ | 42 | 42 |
| 4 Marion St Shov 6s '47 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 2 McCrory Strs 5s '51 | 103½ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50 | 104 | 103⅜ | 104 |
| 3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Met W Side E Chi 4s '38 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 2 Mich Cen 3½s '52 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 11 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '949 | 20 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 MSP &SSM grtd 5s '38 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 69¼ | 69 | 69¼ |
| 8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 87¼ | 87 | 87 |
| 28 Mo Pac 5½s'49 | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 35 Mo Pac 5s'77 F | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 17 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct | 37¼ | 37 | 37 |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s'78 G | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ |
| 12 Mo Pac gen 4s'75 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s'80 H | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 20 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct | 38¼ | 37 | 37 |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 5 Mob&O Montg 5s'47 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 4 MonWPaPbSv 4½s'60 | 102¼ | 101½ | 102¼ |
| 5 Mont Cen 6s'37 | 101 3-32 | 101 3-32 | 101 3-32 |
| 27 MontPow 3¾s'66 | 94¾ | 92¼ | 94¾ |
| 4 Mor & Essex 5s'55 | 98½ | 98 | 98 |
| 17 Mor&Essex 4½s'55 | 90¼ | 89⅜ | 89⅞ |
| 4 Mor&Essex 3½s' 200 | 87¼ | 87 | 87¼ |
| 1 Namm & Sons 6s'43 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 30 Nat Dairy 3¾s51 | 103¼ | 102⅞ | 103¼ |
| 4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 47 Natl Steel 4s'65 | 103¼ | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| 5 New Eng T&T 5s'42 | 118½ | 117½ | 118⅝ |
| 3 N Eng Rr 5s '45 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 1 N-O Gt Nor 5s '83 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 12 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A | 97¼ | 96¾ | 97¼ |
| 4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B | 96¼ | 96 | 96 |
| 1 N Ori Term 4s '53 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 3 NO Tex & M 4½s '56 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5s '35A | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 184 NYC cv 6s '44 | 119 | 115¼ | 117 |
| 36 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ |
| 31 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ |
| 37 NYC cn 4s '98 | 96⅜ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| 55 NYC 3¾s '46 | 100⅜ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 16 NYC&HR 4½s 2013 | 87⅜ | 86¾ | 87 |
| 11 NYC&HR 3½s'97 | 95 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 3 NYC La Sh 3½s'98 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 7 NY Chi & StL 6s '38 | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 4 NYC&StL 4¼s'74A | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 53 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78 | 86B | 86 | 86¼ |
| 8 NY Ch&StL 4s'46 | 101¾ | 101 | 101 |
| 2 NY Ch&StL 4s'37 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 NY Conn 4½s'53 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 3 NY Dock 5s '38 | 58½ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 10 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 97¾ | 97⅝ | 97⅞ |
| 21 NY Edis 3¼s '66 | 98 | 97⅝ | 97⅞ |
| 4 NY G El H&P 5s '48 | 118 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 1 NY G El H&P 4s '49 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 6 NYNH&H 6s 48 | 48¼ | 48 | 48 |
| 14 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 7 NYNH&H 4se 55 | 42½ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 4 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 42¾ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 3 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 10 NY O & W rfg 4s92 | 30¾ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 9 NY & W semi4s55 | 21½ | 21 | 21 |
| 4 NY Steam 6s 47 | 108⅜ | 108¾ | 108⅜ |
| 3 NY Trap R 6s 46 st | 39¼ | 90 | 90 |
| 1 NY W&Bost 4½s46 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 3 Niagara Sh 5½s 50 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 1 Norf Sou 5s 61A | 113¾ | 113 | 113 |
| 5 Norf & W 4s 96 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ |
| 11 Nor Am Co 5s 61 | 110⅜ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 20 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 8 Nor Pac 4s 1997 | 88¼ | 87⅞ | 88¼ |
| 34 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 88⅛ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 13 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48 | 28½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 7 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 102⅜ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 11 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66 | 95½ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 3 Pac G&E 3¾s'61 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 5 Para Bway 3s '55 ct | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ |
| 1 Para Pict 6s '55 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 18 Penn P & L 4½s'81 | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 3 Penn Co 4s '63 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 1 Penn RR gen 5s '68 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 4 Penn RR gen 4½s'65 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 27 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81 | 104⅜ | 103⅞ | 104⅛ |
| 35 Penn RR 4½s '84 E | 104 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 54 Penn RR 4½s deb '70 | 100½ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 8 Penn RR 4s'43 | 110 | 109 | 109 |
| 49 Penn RR 3¾s'70 | 98½ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 212 Penn RR 3½s'52 | 107½ | 106¾ | 107 |
| 5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47 | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 1 Pere Marq 5s'56 | 101 | 100¾ | 101 |
| 1 Pere Marq 4½s'80 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 8 Pere Marq 4s'56 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 17 Phila Co 5s'67 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 24 Phil Read C&I 6s'49 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 9 Ph Read C&I 5s'73 | 36½ | 36 | 36⅛ |
| 8 Philippine Ry 4s'37 | 25½ | 25 | 25 |
| 16 PCC & St L 4½s'77 | 106¾ | 106½ | 10 3-4 |
| 1 PCC & SL 4½s64 J | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 PCC & SL 4½s7 G | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 15 Portl Gen E 4½s'60 | 63¾ | 63½ | 63¾ |
| 5 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42 | 80 | 79¾ | 80 |
| 112 Postal Tel&C 5s'53 | 30½ | 29¼ | 29⅞ |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s'51 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 28 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 ww | 119 | 117 | 118¼ |
| 49 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 xw | 103¼ | 117¼ | 118¼ |
| 1 Radio Keith 5s '41 | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117½ |
| 5 Readg 4½s'97A | 106⅜ | 106⅛ | 106⅜ |
| 2 Readg 4½s '97 B | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51 | 99 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 12 Republic Steel 5½s'54 | 118 | 117 | 117 |
| 16 Republic Steel 4½s'61 | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¾ |
| 29 Republic Steel 4½s'56 | 96¾ | 96½ | 96⅝ |
| 37 Republic Steel 4½s'50 | 189½ | 180 | 185¼ |
| 5 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 53 Richfld Oil 6s'44A ct | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 72 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 21 R I Ark & Lat4s'34 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 29 Rutland 1st 4½s'41 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 4 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101¾ |
| 1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 StLRM&Pac 5s'55 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 31 St L S F 5s'50 B | 29½ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ |
| 27 St L S F 4½s'78 ctf st | 27 | 26½ | 26½ |
| 33 St LSF 4s '50 A | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 29 St L S F 4s 50A ct | 25½ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |
| 1 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 29½ | 29 | 29⅛ |
| 8 St L SW 4s '89 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| 21 St&SFRC 4½sL4½s'41 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 5 SA&A Pass 4s '43 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 San Diego G&E 4s'65 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 39 Seabd A L cn 6s'45 | 18½ | 18 | 18¼ |
| 15 Sea A L 6s'45 ct | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 5 Sea AL rfg 5s'59 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 16 Shell Un 4½s'50 A ct | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 16 Shell Up 3½s'51 | 96 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| 2 Silesian Am 7s '41 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 16 Skelly Oil 4s'51 | 97¾ | 97½ | 97¾ |
| 72 Socony V Oil3¼s'50W | 101⅛ | 101 | 101 |
| 5 So Cal Gas 4s 65B | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 5 So Cal Pow 4s 47 | 104⅝ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 6 West Shore 4s 2361 | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 13 Wheel Stl 4¼s 66A | 99 | 98½ | 99 |
| 16 Wick-Sp cv 7s3Sct | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ |
| 2 Wilkesb & E 5s 42 | 41 | 40 | 40 |
| 3 Wilson & Co 4s 55 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 5 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 22 Youngst S&T 4s 61 | 100¼ | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 16 Youngst S&T 3½s 51 | 141¾ | 140 | 140½ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 Abitibi P & P 5s 53 | 106⅛ | 105¼ | 106 |
| 12 Adriatic El 7s 52 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 2 Antioquia 2d 7s 57 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 Antwerp 5s 58 | 101 | 101 | 101 |

# Factory Reopens Under Guard In Chocolate Strike

HERSHEY, Penna., April 8 (AP)—Nearly 2000 employees of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation returned to work today in the closely-guarded factory where a crowd of farmers and non-striking workers drove out hundreds of sit-down strikers in a fight with whips, clubs and bars of iron.

More than a score of deputy sheriffs and members of the American Legion paced in front ofthe building. Gov George H. Earle ordered an investigation of the disorders. Headquarters for the Committee for Industrial Organization at Harrisburg announced a mass meeting of the United Chocolate Workers of America would be held at Palmyra, about a mile east of Hershey, at 2 p. m. tomorrow. Officials said the future course of the union would be decided at this meeting.

William F. R. Murrie, president of the corporation, said today weapons of all sorts were found strewn over the floor, but that little damage was done to the equipment.

Mr. Murrie said in a statement that "everyone will be treated exactly alike and there will be no discrimination against anyone. The farmers will be given full market for their milk tomorrow," he explained. It was loss of this market that angered the farmers and prompted them to join non-striking employees in a half-mile march on the factory.

The management of the Hershey plant estimated the employees had lost "almost $150,000" in wages since the strike was called last Friday by agents of the Committee for Industrial Organization insisting the company violated an agreement made March 17 with the chocolate workers union for strict adherence to seniority. The company disclaimed violation.

The company president said John Loy, business manager for the United Chocolate Workers, had given up his job in the factory to assume office with the union. He added that Russel Behman, former football player and president of the Hershey union, would have to decide for himself whether he returned to work.

Major Lynn G. Adams, superintendent of the state police, said none of the ringleaders was found last night, but that he would go to Hershey to direct the investigation.

## Racket

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthened through the condemnation delivered by Justice McCook.

"In relatively recent years, and especially within the past decade, the industrial racket has emerged as a grave menace to the larger communities throughout this country," he commented prior to imposing the seven sentences.

To the prisoners as a group, Justice McCook declared that hundreds of business men had been subjected "to a veritable reign of terror" through their criminal conspiracy with gangsters to carry on the series of wholesale extortions.

"If anything can be worse than deliberately and sordidly preying on substantial employers through the underworld, it is by the same means betraying the members of the two great unions who serve those employers," he continued.

**Shocking Testimony**

"One of the most shocking pieces of testimony in this case related to the dissipation and diversion by the four union leaders of the funds of these two unions, built out of the small contributions made by their honest, decent and hard-working fellow members.

"The State of New York stands in the forefront of those which have adopted a liberal and sympathetic attitude toward organized labor and trade unions. Under our laws unions enjoy many and varied privileges and immunities which entail, I need scarcely say to any person with a shred of honor, corresponding responsibilties of a moral nature. The paid officials of a union are the guardians and trustees for the public and their fellow members of these responsibilities."

In discussing the conduct of the trial, Justice McCook referred to the "shallow defense" in which most of the prisoners had engaged and reprimanded the men for their efforts to create the impression that Mr. Dewey sought "to disrupt the unions and to discredit and injure the cause of unionism."

"Even after the trial began some of your lawyers were still echoing this false charge until the pressure of the people's evidence was great enough to force you to abandon that contention . . . ," he said.

"Before the case closed, five of you had, to all intents and purposes, confessed your guilt. I put it to you now that if you had been men enough to plead guilty at the start you would have saved the court and jury months of time and yourselves the added guilt of perjury."

## New Minimum Wage Law In New York Assembly

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8—With both parties committed to its passage, New York State's new minimum wage bill to regulate pay standards for women and minors in industry today had started its progression through the two houses as the Senate received it with a favorable report from the committee on labor and industries.

Drafted in conformity with recommendations made to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in conference with state counsel and labor and employer representatives, the new measure was presented on Tuesday with the Governor as sponsor. It is designed to fall within the constitutional requirements laid down by the United States Supreme Court this month when it found the State of Washington Wage Act constitutional. It is slated for final passage next week.

# End of Senate Court Inquiry Seems in Sight by Next Week

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—The House passed a new section of the President's court reform program; the Senate Judiciary Committee made motions indicating a quick end to its five-weeks of hearings; three senatorial radio opponents of the plan delivered radio addresses—these were the latest developments in the changing Supreme Court contest which will soon take the center of the congressional stage.

As the Senate committee met with diminished attendance and only half a dozen senators present of total committee membership of 18, Senator James H. Hughes (D) of Delaware repeated his proposal that hearings end next week. The committee agreed to take the matter up formally in executive session early next week for a vote.

To date, advocates of the measure have had two weeks to present their case, and opponents have occupied the balance of the time amounting to three weeks. A few more opposition witnesses are scheduled early next week, and the advocates want to put on a witness or two in rebuttal.

After that the Hughes' proposal to wind up testimony will be considered, and after a couple of weeks in executive session some sort of a bill will be formulated and reported. Both sides claim they hold control of the committee, but the balance seems to favor the President's plan, perhaps by a 10 to 8 vote.

The House meanwhile yesterday 122-14 passed the Sumners segment of the original Roosevelt court reform proposal requiring that when constitutional questions arise in lawsuits in federal district courts, the presiding judge, at his discretion, shall notify immediately the attorney general, who then will be permitted to intervene in the case as an equal with the litigants, with the right to present testimony. The Sumners bill went through the House almost without opposition.

It was a part of the original Roosevelt omnibus court proposal, and at first the Administration opposed separating it from the Supreme Court feature.

Continuing their fight on the President's plan, Senators Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, William H. King (D) of Utah and Tom Connally (D) of Texas attacked it on the radio last night, being introduced by F. H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association. The three Senators combined in citing instances where the Supreme Court had upheld minority rights in the past and defended groups or individuals who otherwise might have had their freedom swept away by the majority power of the moment. The strategy of this attack is believed to forecast the major point which will be made on the Senate floor.

Senator King, for example, took the DeJonge decision of January this year, in which the court ruled that the appellant, a communist had been arrested illegally, and in Senator King's words:

"That DeJonge, although a communist, still enjoyed his personal right of free speech and was entitled to take part in a peaceable meeting having a lawful purpose which was the essence of his personal liberty guaranteed by the Constitution."

It was announced also that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts would make his national radio debut as a member of the Senate in an address to be broadcast from Boston Sunday, April 18, attacking the court plan. The speech will be made from 7 to 7:30, and will be sent out from Boston Station WBZ, on a nationwide hook-up by the National Broadcasting Company.

A great deal of interest has attached to the grandson of the late Senator Lodge, and his first national talk will be listened to intently. Senator Lodge has followed the customary senatorial rule for new members of saying little in his first months and has watched senatorial procedure and become acquainted with the membership.

As the single Republican addition in the last Roosevelt landslide he has found a great deal of curiosity in his personality and point of view from both sides of the chamber. Looking down at the tall, good-looking young man, most gallery spectators find it hard to believe that he is a senator, and frequently demand what right he has to be sitting with the others.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, strengthened belief today that the President's plan would soon come to floor debate. He said he understood there was good chance the committee hearings would end next week and that he did not believe the committee would require much more than a week for executive session debate.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nebraska, member of the committee, estimated hearings would be over in 10 days and less than a fortnight required for executive sessions. He said the committee might simultaneously report out the court bill and one of the proposed constitutional amendments so that Senate action could be taken on either or both.

## Auto Men Strike In Canada After 'Biggest Payday'

OSHAWA, Ont., April 8 (Canadian Press)—Employees of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., went out on general strike today in answer to a call issued by the international union, United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

The walkout was ordered after a sudden breakdown in negotiations between the local union and General Motors officials. Union leaders said 3700 workers were out. These included between 300 and 400 non-union members in various departments.

Shortly after the strike call took effect picket lines were established about the plant. Police said picketing was orderly and reported all "peaceful and quiet."

"General Motors will not build another car in Canada until they sign an agreement with the union," declared Hugh Thompson, organizer from Detroit, Mich., for the C. I. O. which General Motors of Canada refuses to recognize.

The walkout comes on the day following the biggest payday in the firm's history here. A total of $323,152 was paid to the 3700 workers yesterday for their past two weeks' work.

The call also was issued to 400 employees in Windsor, Ont., where automobile motors are manufactured but it was not known whether the Windsor workers had gone out.

## Textile

(Continued from Page 1)

wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions for the worker and the insurance of legitimate returns to the employer as the chief problems of the textile industry and pledged the support of his Government in the international effort to find a solution.

A similar story was told the conference by Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, Chinese workers' delegate, who said that 46 per cent of the textile workers in his country are employed in foreign factories owned chiefly by the Japanese.

"All foreign factories," he said, "refuse to be inspected by the Chinese factory inspectors, and are not subject to the Chinese factory laws.

"It is impossible to expect the Chinese factories to pay better wages or to cut down hours, while the foreign factories are not doing it," he declared.

"It is impossible to enforce social justice in China with all the foreign-owned factories operating for 11 hours a day and 66 hours a week, paying 18 American cents for the day, while at the same time they defy all Chinese factory laws and are not bound by the laws of their own countries. They are really operating in a no-man's land, exploiting the workers and at the same time making other decent employers do the same."

Today's session brought an end to the public expression of position by government, employer, and workers' delegates from the 24 nations represented at the conference. The conference will now go behind closed doors where they can discuss more freely the opposing views of different interests and nations whose prosperity is dependent at least to a degree on that of the textile industry.

# Ford Bans Union Recognition

WAYS, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Henry Ford's long opposition to organized labor was crystallized today in a declaration that the Ford Motor Company "will never recognize the United Automobile Workers Union or any other union."

Mr. Ford in an interview at his winter home yesterday also lashed at sit-down strikes, saying, "those who seize property not their own are in the same category as housebreakers. The politicians who are elected as our public servants are policemen in a sense and should protect our rights."

In the course of the interview, the motor manufacturer said he just had been advised of a brief sit-down at his company's St. Louis assembly plant in which a few strikers "were escorted out peacefully."

"Any of our workers who strike will be escorted out of the plant involved," he added.

Beyond saying there would be no collective bargaining with union forces, he would not indicate how he might deal with strikers not using the sit-down technique.

There have been rumors he might allow any strike-closed plants to remain shut indefinitely, invoking his resources to outlast the workers but Mr. Ford denied this recently.

Mr. Ford, who last month advised workers to "stay out of labor unions" for their own good, said he felt workers participating in recent strikes "have lost—they're being organized and had their freedom taken away. They pay money to the unions and get nothing in return.

"History shows that all improvements in labor have come out of industry and never out of coercion or politics. This is quite logical. If we don't do our part to create a market by paying good wages, we can't sell our goods."

DETROIT, April 8 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has industrial enterprises in more than 30 cities in the United States and operates in at least 28 foreign countries.

In addition to automotive plants the holdings extend to railroads, mines, rubber plantations, farms, shipping and numerous other enterprises.

The center of activity is the parent concern at Dearborn and River Rouge, in the Detroit area.

From this hub the Ford empire radiates to all parts of the world—England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, France, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, Roumania, Portugal, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Canal Zone, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile, China, India, Egypt, Japan, South Africa and Australia. In Russia, Ford operates under an arrangement with the Soviet Union.

In the United States Ford operation has extended to Atlanta, Ga.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Chester, Penna.; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colo.; Edgewater, N. J.; Houston, Texas; Hegeswich, Ill.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Long Beach, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New Orleans, La.; Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Neb.; Pittsburgh, Penna.; Richmond, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Somerville, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo., and other cities.

## Sit-Down Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Maury Maverick (D) of Texas a minute later to open the counter attack when he condemned the Dies resolution on the ground that it would mark federal interference in a dispute where it had no jurisdiction. Representative George G. Sadowski (D) of Michigan informed the House that the eight Democratic members of his state, where most of the sit-downs have centered, had voted unanimously to oppose the House investigation movement.

Debate was interrupted at this point while the House rejected the Dickstein resolution to investigate subversive propaganda in the United States.

The Senate's resolution yesterday gave an unmistakable condemnation of the sit-down, and spread its censure equally from workers to employers who engage in "unfair practices."

**Unfair Practices Condemned**

The "unfair practices" are those defined by the National Labor Relations, or Wagner Act. Two years ago Congress passed this measure by sweeping majorities. Since then a period of intense industrial strife has developed, the law has been rendered inoperative by injunctions, and the matter has now reached the high court. The Senate vote therefore re-affirmed overwhelming support of the underlying objectives of the Wagner Act, just at its time of trial before the Supreme Court when, in case of its invalidation, substitute legislation will be framed. The debate yesterday, which ran the gamut of the whole industrial situation, turned largely on the matter of the company union, as condemned in the final paragraph of the amended Pittman resolution, which reads, as ultimately passed:

"That it is likewise contrary to sound public policy for any employer to deny the right of collective bargaining, to foster the company union, or to engage in any other unfair labor practice as defined in the national labor relations act."

The only votes cast against the resolution yesterday were those of Senators Borah (R) of Idaho; Frazier (R) of North Dakota and Lundeen (F-L) Minnesota.

There was very little mention of the sit-down strike in the debate, the Senate apparently being of one mind in its condemnation, and having argued the matter out already in the advance discussion on the unsuccessful Byrnes rider to the Guffey bill.

**Labor Spies Assailed**

What did come up was an equally universal condemnation of industrial espionage, which was held up to destestation by Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, George W. Norris (Ind. Republican) of Nebraska, and others in turn, all of whom cited the recent revelations of the La Follette subcommittee. Following that came the discussion of the company union and the Wagner Act.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York pointed out that the Supreme Court in sustaining the railway act on Monday unanimously upheld the "rule of the majority" by which a trade union receiving support of a majority of voters bargains for all the workers of a given plant, majority and minority alike. "For a hundred years," he said, "workers have been contending for that but have been unable heretofore to have it embodied in a statute."

"The Supreme Court," he explained, "said that the independent majority union could make a binding contract with the employer for the working conditions under which the workers are to labor." This is also a feature of the Wagner Act.

Senator Vandenberg argued the Wagner Act, whatever happens to it, needs amendment and extension. It should offer "increased protection for labor in regard to spies and kindred methods of espionage" and increased authority to enforce contracts after they are made. He cited the C. I. O.-General Motors agreement, which he said had been followed by "30 subsequent sit-down strikes."

"No one can defend that," agreed Senator Wagner.

The Senate ultimately approved reference to the National Labor Relations Act, and in so doing again specifically condemned the "company union," which according to Mr. Wagner, has universally been employed to prevent and forestall independent collective bargaining.

## Auto Union Turns To Organization Of Ford Workers

DETROIT, April 8 (AP) — The United Automobile Workers of America undertook today one of the most formidable of its enterprises—the unionization of the 150,000 employees of the Ford Motor Company.

John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, enunciated this objective last night just after Henry Ford had proclaimed that his industrial empire would "never recognize" the U. A. W. A. or any other union.

Mr. Lewis was a speaker at a mass meeting of union members in the state fairgrounds coliseum. The huge throng, overflowing the building, shouted its approval of the agreement between the U. A. W. A. and the Chrysler Corporation ending a strike in its eight Detroit plants.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Ford will do that as long as his employees permit him to pull that policy and no other," asserted Mr. Lewis. "I have no doubt, however, that Mr. Ford will change his mind."

Mr. Lewis mentioned the agreements between the U. A. W. A. and General Motors and the Chrysler Corporations and said their respective heads, Alfred P. Sloan Jr. and Walter P. Chrysler, each "changed his mind."

"You are the reason," the labor leader told the auto workers. "You decided you weren't satisfied with conditions in your industry."

Two other speakers at the meeting referred to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Lewis said that the "section of labor under the C. I. O. banner" is "on the march" and predicted that his organization would exceed the membership of the rival American Federation of Labor within 60 days.

## Textile Union Evacuates Virginia Rayon Factory

COVINGTON, Va., April 7 (AP)—Robert Gaffney, United Textile Workers' organizer, announced this afternoon the evacuation by strikers of the Industrial Rayon Corporation's plant here, and termination of the sit-down phase of the strike in effect since March 29.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information*

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ASSISTANT TREASURER. Office Manager, 36; diversified experience; credits and collections, accounting systems, seeks good connection: locate anywhere. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BOSTON, Beacon Hill — Sublet furnished duplex, May 1st to Oct. 1st.; living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, dinette, kitchenette; $78. Call LAF. 3566.

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YEAR round country home for girls in highly restricted community; unusual school facilities; swimming, tennis, horseback riding in summer; skating, skiing and coasting in winter; capacity limited as home atmosphere is carefully preserved; reasonable terms. Business address, WALDEN, 321 West Main St., Boonton, N. J.

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs, Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

We sell and buy Oriental and Domestic Rugs. Expert Cleaning, Faithful Restoration. CASPARIAN'S Personal and Prompt Service, Tel. New Rochelle 5965--706 North Ave.

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GOVERNESS-NURSE, white, must be thoroughly experienced; for two-year-old boy. 260 West 72nd St. (Apt. 6 D), New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple with children, to take complete charge, plain cooking, no washing. Call evenings after 7. W. S. McAULIFFE, 58 Third St., Medford, Mass. Mystic 6488-W.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—General houseworker, white, one very willing, two in family. 7 Wildwood Road. Phone Larch. 2372.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Refined, working Housekeeper; Christian Scientist preferred; plain cooking; adults; small Apt. 5 Circuit Road, Apt. A-40, N. R. 9208.

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BROMLEY, Kent, England, Greenmount, 53 Plaistow Lane—Well furnished detached house. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, large box-room; Frigidaire and water-softener; pleasant garden; very convenient 3-4 people; famous golf course adjacent, also tennis courts; station 3 minutes; Charing Cross 12 miles; 8 gns. p. w. for 4-5 or 6 months. Apply P. C. Moorwood.

NORWALK, Conn.—Shore front property; 8-room house; all improvements; bathing, fishing and boating. Owner, 7 Cove Ave., East Norwalk, Conn.

SHERWOOD FOREST—House to let furnished standing in own grounds; tennis court, dining, reception and 4 bedrooms, kitchen and scullery; garage, electric gas, modern conveniences. Apply: Hopkinson, Shieling, Edwinstowe, Nottingham, England.

WESTPORT, Conn. — Large living room, kitchen, four bedrooms; oil burner; guest cottage. 15 Wright St. or call Greenwich 3707.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

**LANDSCAPE GARDENING**

COMPLETE tree and landscape service. Large tree moving, dormant spraying. WOODLAND TREE SERVICE, 34 Woodland Ave. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Tel. 2858

**MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES**

ESTABLISHED sales and engineer firm wanted to represent a dust suppression and by-product recovery equipment mfg. Apply to L. D. Pelk, 272 Washington St., Warren, Ohio.

**OFFICE FURNITURE**

3 FLOORS executive, commercial office furniture, every price range; your old equipment taken in trade. ENNIS DESK CO., 150 East 42nd St., N. Y.

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C.—A small office is available at 51 E. 42nd Street. One of the most convenient locations in New York. Direct entrance to Grand Central Station and subways. Well suited for practitioner's use. Rent $30. WM. A. WHITE & SONS on premises, Vanderbilt 3-0204.

**OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS**

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

**REAL ESTATE**

CAPE COD
EAST SANDWICH
OLD WING HOMESTEAD
4 acres, beautiful landscape, clear view of ocean. For particulars, address CORA M. WING

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs.
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Room and board in real home; pleasant room, private bath; excellent food; large grounds on quiet street; fine trees and garden. 178 Soundview Avenue.

**ROOMS TO LET**

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—For gentlemen, attractive room available in private residence. Convenient railroad station. 106 Lockwood Ave.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) 5 F—Exceptional, sunny, single, double; corner, redecorated; running water, elevator; $5-$8; references. EN. 2-9481.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Large, front, very attractive, single bedroom. Close Drive; Columbia. Evenings, MO. 2-2654.

## Local Classified

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

MEN and WOMEN wanted to sell first quality silk hosiery; full or part time; good commissions. Call WI. 7-9374.
BRENMORE SILK HOSIERY CO.
55 West 42nd St. New York City

**RUG CLEANING**

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-5555.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

SWISS, married, good manual labor and business training; years of experience in hotels, offices, factories; best references; wishes position with reliable firm. Write Box N-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring, and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLEGE WOMAN—12 years private school and public library, also business experience, desires change with opportunity; any location. Write Box K-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SUMMER HOMES**

FOR SALE—Old fashioned Cape Cod, 9 rooms 4 fireplaces, 4 chambers, bath and extra lavatory, garage; unusual lot and location; sea and golf nearby. Samuel D. Amen, Pocasset, Mass., or E. H. Blake, HUB. 5231 (Boston).

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

GRADUATE The Principia and kindergarten normal training school; four years teaching; also camp counsellor and hostess experience. Write Box K-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE. 915 Carnegie. BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Barbizon Plaza Salon, June 11, N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800

**WANTED TO BUY**

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

## CONNECTICUT

**BRIDGEPORT**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

FOSTER-BESSE
*Fine Clothing for 60 years*
Special Sale of Student Suits
2 Trousers $10 - $13 - $15
Formerly $13.50 - $15 - $18
956 Main St.

MEIGS
*Friday and Saturday*
Last Two Days of Meigs' 49th Anniversary Sale

Gowns Suits Furs
*of the Better Kind*
THOMPSON'S
MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
*Savings Accounts* *Travelers Checks*
*Safe Deposit Boxes* *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. 4-2507

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
*A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose*
HOWLAND'S
*Annual War on Moths!*
MOTH CENTER OPENS
With every type of deadly-to-moths gas, vapor, spray! And every type of moth preventive bag, chest, closet and wrapping to protect your woolens.

**DERBY**

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
63 Center Street, Shelton, Conn.
Phone Derby 3500

**GREENWICH**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone Gr. 3920 Monday, Wednesday Friday 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pontiac Sales and Service
*New Models Now on Display*
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

*Spring Clean Up*
Rakes — Wheelbarrows
Flower Seeds — Grass Seed
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

For Dependable Electrical Contracting and Repair Service, Try—
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Telephone 532

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
*Fine Groceries and Fruits*
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
— 145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

## CONNECTICUT

**GREENWICH**
*(Continued)*

Golden Guernsey
America's Table Milk
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
Sunny Valley Farm
IN GREENWICH

**HARTFORD**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3419
1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
*Honeybrook Lehigh*
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
*Frayer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

*Complete line of*
STAMP ACCESSORIES
Albums, Maribo Sheets, etc.
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

*For Correct Hat-Renovating*
*Call*
Caffas HATTERS
The largest hat-renovating concern in Connecticut. Established 1902.
105 ASYLUM ST. PHONE 6-1974
*"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"*

*Budget Beauty Salon*
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS
582 MAIN STREET

Cocoanut Macaroons
25c a dozen
*They Are New and Good!*
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Imported and Domestic Wafers
*CANAPÉ WAFERS, CRACKERS*
HORS D'OEUVRES WAFERS
and 100 others — you are sure to find what you want here
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

**MERIDEN**

CHURCH & MORSE
*Hardware Housefurnishings*
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

*Perfection Is Our Aim*
The Domestic Laundry Company
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

**MIDDLETOWN**

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
James Lawton & Sons, Inc.
347 Main Street Phones 307-1307

**NEW BRITAIN**

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

**NEW HAVEN**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
7 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dr. Maurice J. Jaffe
*Optometrist and Optician*
198 McKinley Ave. Tel. 8-1733
*By Appointment Only*

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
*A Shop Men Enjoy*
162 ORANGE STREET

## CONNECTICUT

**NEW HAVEN**
*(Continued)*

*Spring Cleaning*
is not complete unless your rugs have been sent to
M. H. Kebabian Co.
71 Elm Street

Phillips STORE
High Grade Toilet Goods at Popular Prices
Also
*Many Monitor-advertised products.*
47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Galser

MANHATTAN
Dyers & Cleaners
*"Our Work Speaks for Itself"*
50 Ashmun St. Phone 7-4111

*"Try a Monitor Advertiser"*
100% Test OILS KOPPERS COKE 'blue' COAL
Quinnipiac COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Ann Allen GOWNS
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-3829

ANDRÉ & JOHN

*Hair Stylists*
Announce the Opening of Their NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
*Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven*
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Mary Lyons Shop

*Millinery*
*Suits -- Dresses*
New Location—140 Orange Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD° WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

**NORWALK**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

*Wedding Gifts*
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

TERMITE CONTROL
Terminix Insulation Co
42 Commerce Street Norwa
PHONE 562

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
*New Location*
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
*Outfitters to Men and Boys*

**STAMFORD**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Clothing and Haberdashery for Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
*Electrical Contractors*
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

Ethel Bland McLaughlin DRESSES
470 Main Street Telephone 3-7286
Bright Spring Prints
*Reasonably Priced*


SEE NEXT PAGE

## CONNECTICUT

### STAMFORD
(Continued)

**Shagmoor Coats**
*Exclusive with us*
*$29.75 and up*
MANTELL & MARTIN
254 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
19 NO. MAIN ST. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
*Stamford's Style Center for Men and Boys*

**Stein-Bloch Clothes**
Hartwell-Delap Co.
48 PARK ROW STAMFORD

For the Greatest Savings You've Made in Years Be Sure and Shop Miller's During Our Great
December in April Sale!

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

**Buettner's**
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

### WALLINGFORD

The Wallingford Bank and Trust Co.
*Christmas Club*
*Commercial, Savings, Trust*

### WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**'blue coal'**
*Honeybrook Lehigh*
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

SPRING COATS
SPRING SUITS
SPRING DRESSES
A superb collection of fashions, best and newest models.
Quality Fabrics—Expert Tailoring, Moderate Prices.
Visit Our Ready-to-Wear Department and look at these new styles.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury Conn.

*Join our "St. Mary's" all wool Blanket Club*
A luxurious, three tone double bed size blanket at an exceptional price
$12.75 each
75c Down — 50c Weekly
The Miller & Peck Co.

Our "Boys' Shop" is featuring Spring Suits for boys 7 to 15 at $8.98 up.
Second Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES

*For your better things*
PERRY CLEANING
is not only worth the difference, it is a necessity — and an economy. Garments are cleaned all the way through and stay clean longer.
Phone 3-3161
*for* PERRY SERVICE

DELMAR'S
HOME MADE CANDY SHOP
KARMELKORN 85 East Main St. Phone 3-9434 See it made

St. Regis Restaurant
*Mgr.* L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

HENRI'S BEAUTY SALON
*Hair Stylist*
11 Leavenworth St. Phone 4-5176

HATS
*Ladies' and Men's*
*Cleaned, Blocked, Remodeled*
Olympia Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Co.
26 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9443

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

Quality Period Furniture
Complete Groupings and Occasional Pieces for Every Room in the Home

WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225 W. SARATOGA ST. PLAZA 3386
*Refinishing — Renovating*

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 — HEARST TOWER

### BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Marie L. Montgomery
*Beauty Salon*
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
*MAIN OFFICE*
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

LOIS REGER
STUDIO OF BEAUTY
Complete Beauty Service for Particular Ladies
*Same location 10 years*
3233 St. Paul Street, entrance on 33rd St.
PHONE CHES. 8911

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
*Just In! . . .*
New
"Del Ray"
Cotton Frocks
$1.98
*Street Floor*

WHITNEY'S
*Shop During*
Whitney's
75th Anniversary
SALE
APRIL 8 to 17th

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

LEO'S
BEAUTY SHOP — BARBER SHOP
If your hair isn't becoming to you call Leo's 5-9392. Beauty service 50c Permanents $5.00 up. Gentlemen receive prompt service and courtesy.
130 STATE STREET

Cotrell and Leonard
*"Your Footprint in Leather"*
MATRIX SHOES

Boyce and Milwain
66 AND 68 STATE ST.
*For Spring*
HATS - SUITS and TOP COATS
Make your selection now

### AUBURN

INSURANCE
Automobile - Fire - Compensation
*Dividend Paying Companies*
MERTON L. BENTLEY
61 Genesee St. Phone 3144

### BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

*New Furnishings for the Home*
Spring house cleaning uncovers many needed new Furnishings in the home. . . . It will pay you to get our prices on new curtains, shades, draperies, kitchen utensils, and furniture.
at
McLEANS

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
*Estimates Free*
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

**'blue coal'**
*sold only by*
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

GENERAL ELECTRIC Stoves
Hotpoint Coal—Oil—Gas Combination
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
JAMES H. CARVER CO.
INCORPORATED
70-72 STATE STREET

Slim Figure Beauty
So important to a smart suit silhouette . . . a matter of simple attainment with Gossard Foundations. $3.50 to $10.
Sisson Bros. - Welden Co.
Established 1842

Watches
Diamonds, Jewelry
ARTHUR M. LEONARD
60 Court Street

### BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Barnes Flower Shop
*Easter Flowers*
Riviera Theatre Building
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 E Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

Parlor City Shoe Store
WE do not fit Casually but expertly
Every Salesman a Registered Certified Fitter
All Fittings Verified by X-ray
40 Court St. Dial 4-3314

### BRONXVILLE

INSULATE
Your Home or Church Against Winter's Cold and Summer's Heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
121 Westmoreland Ave. White Plains 5700

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

Imported Party Favors
Greeting Cards
Fine Leather Novelties
Bill Folds, Purses, Fitted Cases, etc.
Bridge Accessories
The Quill Pen
115 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 5678

Tek
*The modern* TOOTH BRUSH
BETTER SHAPE
BETTER BRISTLES
EVERTS-BARTHEN
*DRUGGISTS*
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3624

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. Mott Haven 9-8145
New York City Yonkers 4883

THE NOSEGAY
*Flowers*
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

*Kenwood Blankets*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.*
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252
Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING
PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

*WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE*
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIR, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
*Open Evenings and Sundays*
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

*Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics*
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

### BROOKLYN
*See New York City*

### BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

*Electrical Contractor*
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
*New and Used Motors*
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0750

Marbeth Beauty Salon

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
151 Wallace Ave. Parkside 1617
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

WIESE, *Florist*
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY
Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil
*Tires—Batteries—Accessories*
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

### BUFFALO
(Continued)

*Special Sale*
Thor Electric Washers
1937 Models
$59.95 Model $44.95
Hens & Kelly Co.
MAIN AND MOHAWK ST.
BUFFALO

*There is NO BETTER FUEL Than*
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

### CORTLAND

HEADQUARTERS
Sherwin Williams Paints—Wall Papers
Linoleums—Window Shades—Venetian Blinds
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main Street

### GLOVERSVILLE

FOOT REST SHOES FOR WOMEN
With 4 Spot Comfort — Our new line of which we are justly proud.
$6.85 per pair
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

QUAKER NET CURTAINS
$1.98 to $7.50 pair
ARGERSINGER'S

*The New*
IMPERIAL
Washable Wallpaper
FOR 1937
on display at
Cowles Brown & Co.

Farhart Garage
See the New 1937
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
GLOVERSVILLE 4034 JOHNSTOWN 646

### ITHACA

NEW SHOWINGS of Wallpapers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds now on display in our showrooms at—
R. F. SMITH'S 120-122 West State St.
*We appreciate your patronage.*

### JAMESTOWN

BIGELOW'S
OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Department Store
Seven Big Floors
*"Quality Goods at Low Cost"*

SPRING SUITS AND TOPCOATS
*at*
John A. Jones, Inc.
219 MAIN STREET

Entire Store Completely Restocked *Ready With*
Fashions for Easter
4 Large Floors of Shops
Nelson's Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET
JAMESTOWN N. Y.

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

### KENMORE

*Groceries* *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Foods Ready to Serve
Molded Salads, Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

The WIGGERY INC.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
*All Branches of Beauty Culture*
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies Shoes for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2064

### LARCHMONT

TEL. LARCHMONT 2068
Eloyse Haley
Hairdresser
Branch
149 Mamaroneck Ave. Mamaroneck Tel. 2423
1963B Palmer Ave.

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
*Repairs on all cars*
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

### NEW YORK
*Long Island*

### BALDWIN

Baldwin General Supply Company
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paint
Merrick Rd. cor. Grand Ave., Freeport 1492

JOSEPH BEATO SONS OIL CO.
Fuel Oils Kerosene
Coal
24 Hour Delivery Tel. Frpt. 2951

### FAR ROCKAWAY

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
*Footwear of Quality for Entire Family*

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

### FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

WESTINGHOUSE
Kitchen-Proved Refrigerator brings a new standard of refrigerator value
WESTMINSTER
SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

### FLUSHING

Dresses Suits
Coats Knitwear Hats
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings Monday-Wednesday-Friday

GIFTS
*Books Cards Candy*
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Retirement Plans
*A Plan to Fit Your Present Income*
JUSTIN TRAUB
136-27 Franklin Ave. IN. 3-0319

### FLUSHING—Bayside

Alley Pond Nursery
HANS RUNGE
Designing of home grounds, expert tree trimming, evergreens, shrubs, trees, bulbs, grading, seeding.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN
NASSAU BLVD. and 232 STREET
Phone Bayside 9-6450

### FOREST HILLS

*Authorized* Ford *Dealers*
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8881
KEW GARDENS BRANCH

Meats - Fish - Fowl
and Courtesy at
STAFFORD MEAT MARKET
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918
*Deliveries Prompt and Accurate*

THE COTTAGE
*Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties*
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
*Closed Sundays*
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6662

Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 AUSTIN STREET
BOU. 8-1516
*We Call and Deliver Anywhere*

### FREEPORT

LEONARD SHOP
72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
*The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop On Long Island*

### GREAT NECK

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
*Good Food*
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

***Gown? Hat? Coat?***
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

### NEW YORK
*Long Island*

### GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
*Established 1917*
Complete Banking Service
*Member*
*Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

YOUR CLOTHES
Will look better and last longer if cared for by us. We use sanitary, up-to-date methods.
*"Real French Cleaning and Dyeing Our Specialty"*
Reasonable rates in our Storage Vaults
Playhouse Cleaners and Dyers
110 Middle Neck Rd. Phone Gt. Neck 1455

NASSAU BOOTERY
*Shoes and Hose for the Family*
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Gt. Neck 2172

### HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
*Established 1910*
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
*Exclusive but not expensive*

COSLOW'S KIDDIE SHOPS
*Outfitters to Children*
*(1 day to 14 years)*
266 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 7690
41 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 6742

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

*Distinctive Hairdressers*
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE....45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

J. WINKENBACH

Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
162 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

### HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
*The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights*
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
*Funeral Directors*
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

THE COLUMBIA UPHOLSTERY SHOP
81-15 37TH AVENUE (POLK)
*Slip Covers—Draperies*
*Fine Upholstered Furniture*
TEL. HAV. 9-5557

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

*Let* RUBIN
*Furnish your kitchen*
Cutlery, China, Hardware, Venetian Blinds. Wear-Ever specials now on sale. New line of Oil Cloth, Edging.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. Hav. 9-1076

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
*Butter, Eggs and Groceries*
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

### NEW YORK
*Long Island*

### JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

THE CURIOSITY SHOP, Inc.
Est. 1925 HAvemeyer 9-4747
(Formerly 37-57 82nd Street)
Now in TWO SHOPS
83-13 37th Avenue
79-19 37th Avenue
Stamps - Gifts - Greeting Cards and Rental Library at 83-13. Antiques and Interior Decorating at 79-19.

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES, $35

QUALITY MARKET
Fruits - Vegetables - Groceries
Our Specialty
*Eggs Only One Day Old*
80-28 37th Ave. Tel. HAV. 9-5290

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
*Sales* Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

### JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
*Member of the F. T. D.*
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
*FOREST HILLS STORE*
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

### JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
*Orders Taken for All Occasions*
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

### LYNBROOK

MRS. SPITZER
*Registered Corsetiere*
An attractive Wrap-around Dress in variety of prints and navy, with or without jacket—to be worn until that "blessed event."
67 Atlantic Ave., cor Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
★ HARDWARE
★ HOUSE FURNISHINGS
★ FLOOR COVERINGS
★ NUENAMEL PAINTS
★ COMPLETE LINE OF GARDEN TOOLS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE PHONE LYN. 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

### LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
*Plumbing*
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

### MASSAPEQUA-Amityville

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Amityville 1060
Wantagh 700
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

### PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
*Cars Called For and Delivered.*
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
*Delicious—Smooth—Wholesome*
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

### QUEENS VILLAGE

*Just Arrived!*
New Lot of Sample Hats
All Colors at $1.85
QUEENS HAT SHOPPE
215-15 JAMAICA AVE.
FOR
'blue coal'
Call Hollis 5-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

### NEW YORK
*Long Island*

### QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

*Confidential Charge Accounts*
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9906

### RICHMOND HILL

*BE ECONOMICAL*
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.

129-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-6881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

*For the Latest in*
SPRING FASHIONS
Sport and Dress Coats made of Forstmann's and other materials at a saving of 25% to 40%
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Ave. Corner 104th St.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

AGNES BEAUTY SALON
14 years experience Permanent Waving
Up-to-date Methods
also
Latest Wireless Method
$3.50 to $7.50
104-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-7523

C. Francis Johansen
*Skillful*
WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Ave. R. H. 2-1426
Established 27 years

• LIPSCHUTZ •
*Stationers*
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
TYPEWRITERS
We Repair All Makes
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
*A Dinner of the Better Kind*
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

LUCK & SCHMITT
*Delicatessen*
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

### RIDGEWOOD

Fitted Girdles and Foundation Garments
*Call* GLENMORE 5-0232
8:30 TO 10:30 A. M.
*and 5:30 to 8:30 p. m. for Appointment*

### ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop., 274 Merrick Road

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7349

Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes
*for Children*
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CTR.

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
*Insurance*
102 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place, Tel Rockville Centre 3787

*We extend to you a cordial invitation to inspect the latest in fashions*
*Lido Modes Shop*
*268 Merrick Road*

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

**ROCKVILLE CENTRE** *(Continued)*

"Famous for Our Permanent Waving"

Specializing in All Types of Hair
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

Norge Home Appliances
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

**ST. ALBANS**

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

**ST. ALBANS—Laurelton**

Oil Burners
Investigate the mechanical features and the efficiency of our oil burners and oil burning boiler units.
MERCO OIL BURNERS
Heating Contracting Fuel Oil
F. H. A. three-year payment plan.
Sorensen's Oil Burner Service
Merrick Road and 231 St Laurelton 8-7881

**MOUNT VERNON**

SPECIAL PERSONAL CHECKING SERVICE
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE ONLY COST
Any officer will be pleased to explain, or information on request.
*Have you seen a copy of "Services"?*
The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
- - Phone - -
BEVERLY 8800

*Again* NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE,
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Berey
FUR STORAGE
*Estimates Cheerfully Given*
have your last season's furs re-cut to a smart cape at a fraction of the original cost.
Call Oakwood 2554
49½ Prospect Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070 - 9225

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
63 East First St. Oakwood 9046

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
*Funeral Home*
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421

89 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

*Maison Guinness*
*All Branches of*
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

*Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.*

NADEL'S DRESS SHOP
Presenting Select Modes
Coats - Suits - Dresses
41 Fourth Ave. Oakwood 0054

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
*Coal—Coke—Oil*
*Lehigh Valley Anthracite*
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Spring and Summer Shoes
Red Cross shoes for Women $6.50
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys, Girls 3.00 up
THE YORK SHOE STORE
31 SO. 4TH AVE. OAKWOOD 7294

*Complete Optical Service*
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
*and Staff*
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

## NEW YORK

**MOUNT VERNON** *(Continued)*

BON TON DAIRY
*Butter, Eggs and Cheese*
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
*Hotels and Restaurants Supplied*

**NEWBURGH**

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch 244 Broadway*
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

A. A. VOLKRINGER
*Choice Meats and Poultry*
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
*High Grade*
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

KENDALL OIL — GOODRICH TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
*Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish*
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

JOHNSON & HARE
*The Store of Cheerful Service*
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

**NEW ROCHELLE**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter.
6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO MAIN STREET PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
*Mr. and Mrs. Walters*
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

MARY DI BELLA
*Beautician*
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes - Famous Makes
3.95 — 4.95 — 5.95
(Values up to $18.50)
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT
40 Division Street, N. R. 4003
(Near Huguenot Street)

ENTERTAINING?
Embossed-Double White Informals
50 for 1.00 100 for 1.50
*The* LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2353

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING

Luncheon ..... 50c
Dinner ..... 75c
Sunday Dinner ..... 1.00
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grassmere Hall" One Block North Ave.

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552
FOR
Permanent Waving of Distinction
SEE
CHARLES
*Ladies' Hairdresser*
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

*We Wash Everything with*
Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel.: New Rochelle 9800

RUBY LANE STORES
*CURTAINS BEDSPREADS*
*BLANKETS and COMFORTERS*
*LADIES' UNDERWEAR*
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES
THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

**NEW ROCHELLE** *(Continued)*

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DRY CLEANING
*at Its Best*
24-Hour Service
Called For and Delivered
CLEANERS BESCO DYERS
387 NORTH AVE. New Rochelle 6160

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
*Sturdy Plants for Your Garden*
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH. 81

**NEW YORK CITY**

*Bronx*

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Charles Schellig Inc.
4719 White Plains Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Jersey Pork Store and Prime Meats
Deutches Wurst Geschaft

*Brooklyn*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

*Manhattan*

PAULINE'S KIDDIE SHOP
R. SONDERLING, Proprietor
Children's Outfitters
Infancy to Fourteen
Latest Fashions for Spring
Coats, Dresses, Hats, etc.
2 W. 125 St., nr. 5th Ave., New York City
Open evenings until 10

Have your gown cleaned or dyed to measure. Knitted and boucles a specialty
A Distinctive Feature of
RENARD'S METHOD
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
741 Madison Ave. bet. 64th and 65th Sts.
RHinelander 4 {5807 5814 Est. 1900

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
*FRANK E. CAMPBELL*

INSURANCE
*Retirement Income and General Insurance*
ANGSTREICH & SAWYER
300 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 2-8995

*Staten Island*

**GREAT KILLS**

Joseph McCALLUM
*Funeral Home*
48 Giffords Lane Great Kills
Tel. Honeywood 6-0277

**WEST BRIGHTON**

EMPIRE PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT COMPANY
Incorporated
QUALITY FUEL OIL
Phone orders—Gibraltar 2-6295
Address
15 Berwin Lane, Hardin Park, West Brighton

**PEEKSKILL**

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
*in*
Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

LEONORA SEYMOUR INSURANCES
*of All Kinds*
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

M. A. BURNS MARKET
*Fresh Fruit and Vegetables*
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 435

## NEW YORK

**PEEKSKILL** *(Continued)*

NORGE
and
ELECTRIC STOVES
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main Street and Nelson Avenue
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Specialized Lubrication
24 Hour Service
*All Makes of Cars*

POSEY MOTORS, INC.
1037 Park St. 1040 Brown St.
Tel. 661

**PELHAM**

Permanent Wave Specialist Since 1921
*Edward's*
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0539
299 Wolf's Lane on Third St.
Pelham, N. Y.

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
*Free Delivery Service* Ph. Pel. 2680

*Choice Meats Fancy Groceries*
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
Ed. J. MOBERG Jr., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
Paints - Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
311 Fifth Avenue

**PORT CHESTER**

LARRY HAIR STYLIST
*Permanent Wave Expert*
HAIR CUTTING FACIALS
FINGER WAVES and MARCELS
220 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3467 Port Chester

Physical Culture Shoes for Women — $6.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 North Main Street Tel. 718

**POUGHKEEPSIE**

DELTOX
Fibre
RUGS
Bright nursery designs on the one side, plain on the other so that the rug may be reversed when the children grow beyond the nursery stage.
6 x 9 ft. $8.95
Luckey Platt & Co.

*SALTFORD SAYS*
Choice Burpee Seeds Are Now Ready for Your Garden
Something NEW at
Theresa's HOT ROLLS, BREADS AND BUNS *every afternoon*
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street nr. Market

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

**ROCHESTER**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
*of Smart Individuality*
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Carlton J. Gould
*Funeral Director*
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

TEMPLE BUILDING
Barber Shop
*for*
Ladies and Gents
FOURTH FLOOR

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

## NEW YORK

**ROCHESTER** *(Continued)*

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
*Will Be Profitable to You*
*No Cost or Obligation*
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

HARRY P. RUPPERT
*Real Estate*
111 Commerce Building
Main 1883

By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Is Open Sundays from 12 Noon Until 8
DINNERS Fountain Service

**RYE**

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
*Established in 1887*
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
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## NEW YORK

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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

## NEW YORK

**UTICA** *(Continued)*

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*Where style and quality predominate. A name to be proud of on your garment*
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MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

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John Notch 11 Grove St.
William O. Bitter White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 740-2753 Prompt Delivery

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We Know Our Business
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## NEW YORK

**WHITE PLAINS** *(Continued)*

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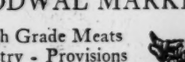

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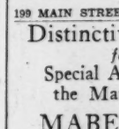

But what about her feet? Gro-Tred Shoes will protect them.
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*for all ages*
Special Attention Given to the Matron's Wardrobe
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Special Dept. for Kiddies haircutting

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

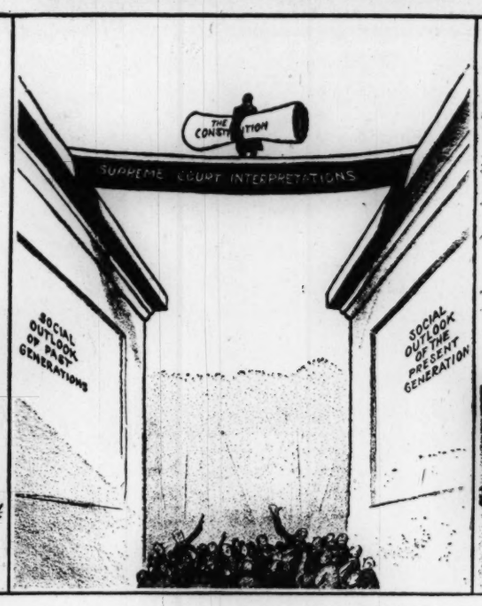
## Cartoons of the Week

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

**Woodsman, Go Easy on That Trimming!**

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

**On Second Thought!**


THE CONSTITUTION
SUPREME COURT INTERPRETATIONS
SOCIAL OUTLOOK OF PAST GENERATIONS
SOCIAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESENT GENERATION

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

**"We Are Under a Constitution"**

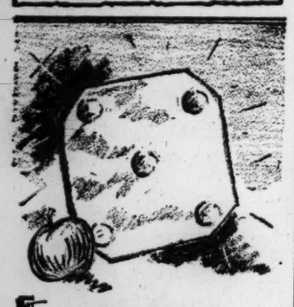
—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

**Smaller Than His Estimate**

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

**The One Who Gets the Bill!**

## Worth Knowing



THE WORLD'S LARGEST COIN IS BELIEVED TO BE A SWEDISH FOUR DALER ISSUED 200 YEARS AGO. IT WEIGHS 7½ POUNDS!

## Bible Facts

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### *'The Evening and the Morning . . .'*

In the account of creation as given in the first chapter of Genesis we find it stated that "the evening and the morning were the first day" (Gen. 1:5) or, more literally, "evening came and morning came (making) the first day"; while a similar statement occurs at the close of each of the remaining five days during which creation proceeded.

The consistent reference to the evening before the morning is in accordance with the Jewish belief that each day of twenty-four hours began at sunset (cf. Bennett: "Genesis" p. 76). Another explanation is that since, originally, "darkness was upon the face of the deep" (Gen. 1:2), the first day began with the creation of light, then came the evening; and when the next morning dawned the first full day was complete and so with each successive day (Driver: "Genesis," p. 6).

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### *Gift-Wrapping Supplies*

At the approach of the Christmas holiday season last year a young man made a tidy sum by calling at the houses in suburban towns with a nice assortment of gift-wrapping supplies, moderately priced. He carried a complete line of all kinds of colored tissues and fancy wrapping papers, cellophane and metallic ribbons, seals, gift-cards, outside heavy wrapping papers, and strong tying cords—and even package labels.

The materials offered were so unusual and attractive, being so different from the usual kinds found in the stores, that families readily purchased his wares.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

## Brevities

**Baltimore Evening Sun:** As a father we are deeply concerned over the charge that in Oklahoma City a school teacher sealed the lips of talkative children with clothes pins. What we want to know is: Did it work?

**New Yorker:** The Herald Tribune has increased the size of its type. Henceforth it will deplore Roosevelt in elegant 7-point Ionic.

**Punch:** A rubber company recently built its two-hundred-millionth tire. We hope the directors celebrated the occasion with a blowout.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Praying and fasting became associated because so many won't pray until they're hungry.

**Factual Figuring:** 14 plus 2 (It Floats), minus 7 (Albania), times 3 (Zog), divided by 3, equals 9.

**Letter Changing:** Shed, shad, sham, slam, seam, team, term, tern, turn, burn, barn.

**Which Boat Wins?:** The first boat wins. It makes the journey in exactly six hours. The second boat is 3¼ hours going the first 30 miles. It can go 2¼ hours at the rate of 12 miles an hour before the winner finishes. Therefore, it goes 27 miles, and is still three miles at sea when the winner finishes.

**Stones of the Month:** January—Garnet; February—Amethyst; March—Bloodstone; April—Diamond; May—Emerald; June—Moonstone; July—Ruby; August—Sardonyx; September—Sapphire; October—Opal.

## Puzzle Corner

*Conducted by Puzzlesmith*

**Cryptogram**

Today's cryptic message is a recent "Brevity" from War Cry:

ABCDEFK CFG HCIJEFK

LMNCOM CIIPNECJMG LMNCQIM

IP OCFD RPF'J ABCD QFJEX

JSMD'BM SQFKBD.

**Factual Figuring**

To the number of years that had elapsed since Oxford won its last victory over Cambridge in their annual boat race —— add the number of words in the advertising slogan usually associated with Ivory Soap ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the country in which the unveiling of women has just been made obligatory ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the King of that country ——; and divide by the number of nautical miles to a league ——. What is the answer?

**Letter Changing**

How many steps from the SHED to the BARN? A New Jersey reader makes it in ten, following the usual rules in changing words. Can anyone do it in fewer moves?

**Which Boat Wins?**

Two motorboats start at the same time to race to a point 30 miles distant and return. The first boat makes an even speed of 10 miles an hour out and back. The second boat goes at the rate of 8 miles an hour out, and 12 miles an hour back. Which boat wins, and how far behind is the loser when the winner finishes?

**Stones of the Month**

Can you identify each month with its symbol, as indicated by the checked example?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | January | Moonstone | |
| 2 | February | Sapphire | |
| 3 | March | Garnet | 1 |
| 4 | April | Opal | |
| 5 | May | Sardonyx | |
| 6 | June | Amethyst | |
| 7 | July | Diamond | |
| 8 | August | Bloodstone | |
| 9 | September | Emerald | |
| 10 | October | Ruby | |

**(Answers Appear On This Page)**

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### *Telegrams*

The players, each provided with pencil and paper, select a 10-letter word, and note it on their papers. Then each writes 10-word telegram, the words of the telegram beginning with the successive letters of the word selected.

The name and address of the person to whom the telegram is supposed to be sent are added afterwards, and are not included in the 10 words. This is also true of the signature. A good part of the fun lies in cleverly fitting the name of addressee and sender to the message.

Usually there is no set time limit; but it is well not to extend the period of composition too long, as those who compose quickly are left idle.

When the telegrams are complete, they are collected, shuffled, passed around again, and read aloud, much to the hilarity of the group.—Harriet T. R., Catonsville, Ind.

### *True Happiness*

By happiness, I mean, not a slight, trifling pleasure, that probably begins and ends in the same hour, but such a state of well-being as contents the soul and gives it a steady, lasting satisfaction.—John Wesley.

### Which Faucet?

Monitor Camera Club from Don Messenger, Philadelphia

## Quotation for Today

*EACH MAN has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other. Do your work. I have to say this often, but nature says it oftener.*—EMERSON.

## Sunbonnet Sue

## In Lighter Vein

**Couldn't See It**

He was an amateur gardener—very. His friends on the 8:10 to town were doing their utmost to give him advice, and now they'd started on leg-pulling.

"Now," said one of his fellow travelers one morning, "you know the way to get the best out of your sweet peas, don't you? Plant them half an hour before it rains."

The amateur missed the point completely, but as everybody else laughed, he realized it must be a joke.

A few days later in the train, he suddenly began laugning to himself.

"I see that joke about the sweet pea seeds now," he said. "They don't have seeds—they have pods."—Montreal Star.

**Tactless**

"No," said she, "I must be firm. I cannot allow you to present me with a pearl necklace."

"I am sorry I mentioned it," replied the devoted swain.

"So am I. Instead of talking beforehand about so extravagant a gift, you should simply have placed it around my neck. Then I might have been so overwhelmed that I couldn't refuse it."—Montreal Star.

**Secretary's Delight**

"I've an invention at last that will mean a fortune!"

"What is it this time?"

"Why, it's an extra key for a typewriter. When you don't know how to spell a word you hit that key, and it makes a blur that might be an 'e,' an 'a' or almost anything else you like."—Grit.

**No Ping Pong Ball**

Harry Richman met Jim Farley in Miami, and invited the Postmaster General to go up in his plane.

Farley replied: "Go up in a plane with you? Say, what do you think I am, a ping-pong ball?"—Leonard Lyons in New York Post.

**Just Separated**

A little girl was carrying home some eggs from the store and dropped them.

"Did you break any?" asked her mother.

"No," said the little girl, "but the shells came off of some of them."

**One Exception**

Hotel Maid (to new arrival): "The proprietress says, madam, that she will move your dressing table, alter the position of your bed, let you have another blanket, and provide some wedges for your windows, stop the clock striking on the landing, and give you a separate table at the window—but she says you'll have to take the weather as you find it."—Exchange.

**Why More**

"Have you given the goldfish fresh water?"

"No, ma'am, they ain't finished the water I gave them yesterday yet."—Annapolis Log.

**Counsel to Gardeners**

Remember, oh, ye gardener,
Whene'er you buy your seeds,
Remember that the catalogue
Forgets to show the weeds.
—Dalton (Ga.) Citizen.

## Daily Anecdote

### *A Queen at Home*

When Queen Victoria returned from the opening of her first Parliament, an elderly court official was deeply impressed by her quiet dignity as she passed through the public rooms of the palace.

Wondering if she would maintain the same composure in private, he followed her to the door leading to her private apartments, and observed her standing at the foot of the stairway.

He saw her roll up her train about her arm and lift her skirts from the floor and then, like the little girl she was, leap up the steps two at a time, calling excitedly to her pet dogs.

### Devotion

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. L. A. Dwinell, Montpelier, Vermont

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Taxi Service*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

Margaret and John and the wee Joy constituted the S—— household. They lived in a tiny cottage in the suburbs, and found life a grand adventure even though it must be enjoyed in a very simple manner.

They had a car that was necessary to John's business, and most of their outings were taken in the car; but a show which they much wanted to see was coming. For several weeks they did without this and that, and abided their time, until the show came to a very inexpensive theater. It was ten miles from home, and the night was cold and rainy; but they wrapped Joy in her blanket and started forth.

The show was lovely, and the evening was a joyous one; but when at midnight they left the theater, the streets were flooded and rain was falling in torrents. When they reached their car it would not start. Patiently John worked with it. Then a taxicab came along, and the driver got out to help. At the end of a half hour, he said, "There is nothing else to do but for me to push your car into the service station at the corner and take you home."

Both Margaret and John protested that they could never afford it. They were ten miles from home. They would just stay in their car for the rest of the night, and John could fix it in the morning. But the taxi driver insisted that he was not a taxi cab driver for 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Tonight he was a friend in need, and he wouldn't leave any baby out in the storm.

Sometime later, Margaret and John—the infant was blissfully asleep—bade their new-found friend good night; and he drove off into the wet night.

## Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

### *Holding Two Offices*

**Question:** A very new board elected a treasurer. Afterward the same one was appointed by the chairman as chairman of the finance committee. This is not working out well. Can anything be done about it?

**Answer:** If the bylaws prohibit one person from holding both offices, the latter appointment is void. If there is nothing in the rules to that effect, however, and if the member does not wish to resign one of the offices, the remedy depends upon the status of the two offices. The board could, by a majority vote of the entire board, remove the member from the office of treasurer, since it elected to that office. It could not rescind the appointment as chairman of the finance committee, if the bylaws give the right of such appointment to the board chairman. If not, however, and if the finance committee consists of members of the board, and is established by the board, the right of appointment to it is vested in the board, and a majority vote of the entire board would be competent to remove from office the chairman of the committee.

It should be recognized in this respect, that while a majority of the whole board would be competent to do these things, if the electing body were the membership of the parent organization, it would take a two-thirds vote, with notice, to remove from office.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What Is There About Spring?*

By LE PELLEY

WITH THESE DAYS OF WARM SPRING WEATHER I SUPPOSE WE MUST EXPECT SOME POETRY FROM TUBBY BEFORE LONG .....
YES — I SUPPOSE SO
HOW A FELLOW CAN SPEND HIS TIME WRITING THAT SILLY STUFF IS BEYOND ME!
PERHAPS WE CAN PERSUADE HIM TO PASS IT UP THIS YEAR
I HOPE SO — IT'S NO SORT OF THING FOR A BOY TO BE WRITING ..
SEE YOU LATER
BUT JUST THE SAME — I WONDER WHAT RHYMES WITH SUNSHINE .....
LEP

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Method of Keeping Score*

By THE HAGERS

WITH EIGHTEEN HOLES OF GOLF TO PLAY, I CONFIDENTLY SHOT MY WAY.
PLOP
THEN SANK A PUTT FOR HOLE EIGHTEEN AS TED WEBB JOINED ME ON THE GREEN.
"WHAT DID YOU MAKE IT IN?" ASKED TED. "ADD SIX TO TWENTY-ONE," I SAID.
"THEN MULTIPLY THE WHOLE BY FOUR. AND THAT, MY BOY, GIVES YOU MY SCORE!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Angling for Amity

AMID all the comings and goings of ambassadors and governors general, princes and potentates, in Washington these days, the visit of the Envoy from Maine should not escape the notice it rightly deserves. The call which Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, Representative from Maine and Ambassador With a Bundle Under His Arm, paid at the White House earlier this week is a welcome augury of genuine rapprochement between Maine and the United States.

Nothing could better signify the improved relationship than Mr. Brewster's formal presentation of a twelve-pound Penobscot salmon on behalf of the people of Maine. One has only to realize the almost sacred significance attached to the rite of disposing of the season's first salmon to comprehend how closely these two great peoples have been drawn together since the United States seceded from Maine last November. The pitfalls which skirt the tortuous path of international statecraft are by no means bowered with primroses. So many things can happen to disturb the delicate adjustment of diplomatic endeavor!

A full-dress investigation by the Tariff Commission on the legality of importing Maine fish into the United States; the outspoken voicing of a political suspicion misconstruing Mr. Brewster's amiable gesture as a subtle attempt to disguise a partisan urge to slip the President a "cold fish"—such are the hazards of diplomacy. Or suppose upon arriving at the White House the Ambassador With a Bundle Under His Arm had been mistaken for the grocer's boy and unceremoniously shooed around to the kitchen door. By such ill-timed mixups as that which comes of trying to separate plumed hats from fish's flippers have international emissaries become only the more enmeshed in the snares of foreign estrangements.

Happily no such risks have arisen to ruffle the friendly relations growing up once more between the peoples on either side of America's unfortified eastern border. The President has accepted the fish as gracefully as he accepted the result of Maine's last plebiscite. Mr. Brewster's invitation for Mr. Roosevelt to visit Maine and the President's ready acceptance of this opportunity for a summer vacation abroad attest how far the tide of friendship flows.

Unquestionably the President is as sincere in his desire to forget political differences as the State of Maine is to have its great neighbor to the west stand with it in the Republican receiving line at the Grand Political Ball to be staged in 1940. If any doubt remains as to the sincerity of Maine's diplomatic overtures, we propose that Mr. Brewster's credentials be done to a crisp and set before the President.

### Electing Gadflies in Japan

WITHIN a month 15,000,000 Japanese will have an opportunity of expressing their political preferences at the ballot box. The prospect may cause some surprise in the occidental world. Isn't Japan one of the totalitarian states where elections are simply a perfunctory demonstration of a "leader's" will? Not in the slightest. This election will be as free as any of those in democratic countries; or almost as free.

What makes the system of government in Japan so difficult to "place" is that the executive side of government will not submit itself to popular suffrage. At the head of the state is the Mikado. The cabinet which he appoints used to be chosen for him by the dominant party at the polls, but nowadays it is picked by the Mikado, with the help of the counselors at the Court. And those counselors have to pay heed to the admirals and generals who brood over Japanese government. Thus, a little over a month ago, General Senjuro Hayashi was made Premier, a man whose chief title to the office is that he is persona grata with the militarists.

Between his cabinet and the Diet or Parliament there was thus "a wide gulf fixed." This gulf has been widened by the Diet's constant criticism of Premier Hayashi's policies; or, should one say, his lack of them. When Hayashi came to power, he said that "the touch of a finger might cause an explosion." He did not say whose finger. The explosion, however, might be caused by the touch of a Japanese no less than any other finger.

For instance, there was the finger that guided the pen in signing the German-Japanese agreement. In spite of the popular "explosion" in Japan against this invitation to foreign explosion, General Hayashi has done nothing to ameliorate it. To be sure, his foreign minister, Naotake Sato, has uttered some brave words advocating a new policy toward China on the basis of equality. But recantation sapped the vitality out of this approach.

Both the major political parties in Japan are critical of cabinet policy. Perhaps the Minseito, which at the dissolution was in the majority, is more critical than the Seiyukai, which was the party in power during the checkered history of the Manchurian conquest. Therefore, if the Japanese people increase the Minseito's majority, one may interpret the result as a slap at the militarists. But in the curious circumstances of the government setup the issue cannot be clear-cut. For the Japanese people will turn out to vote for parliamentary candidates all of whom are regarded by the militarists as gadflies.

Why, then, should the militarists allow the people to express "inconvenient thoughts" at the ballot box? That is one of the mysteries of a regime which may be described as a military government with concessions to parliamentarism. Premier Hayashi, it is said, wished to "promote an awakening in the political parties." Unless the militarists put forward candidates of their own, and then supervise the election, the omens are that the awakening may come, but not exactly as the militarists wish it. For the activity of the gadflies in the Diet during the last few months seems to show that the Japanese have become restive under successive "crisis" governments which seem to specialize in creating crises abroad. This has meant a terrific cost to the electorate.

### Rooting Out the Sit-Downs

THERE will be a good deal of silent applause for the farmers who dug the sit-down strikers out of the Hershey factory. This direct action by men whose market for milk went sour when the sit-downers stopped production in the chocolate plant will strike many people as a timely object lesson to workers who too frequently have given little consideration to other people in adopting measures to promote their own interests. If the effect is to convince labor that it should act with more sense of responsibility and consideration the result may be good.

Yet from the standpoint of the public this matching of one special interest in the productive process against another special interest is by no means an ideal means of fostering the public welfare. Changing an alignment of worker against employer to an alignment of farmer against worker is no large gain. And particularly if violence is to continue as the method of seeking justice. Direct action against direct action does not help law and order. And some of the manifestations of mob action at the Hershey plant were not encouraging. The stoning and beating of surrendered strikers walking out with their hands up was not a pretty display.

The whole incident reinforces the conviction that since the public's interest is paramount, the public must take a more active part in preventing industrial warfare. The present wave of sit-down strikes has been defended as more peaceable than any previous strike experience America has had. Yet this case shows that the method is so damaging to other elements in the community that they will resort to violence to match the sit-downers' seizure of property.

The public, through government, cannot tolerate any type of lawlessness. But in preventing workers or farmers from seeking their rights by means they find effective, the most practicable way is to provide better means. The improvement and regularization of mediation machinery to make it virtually inescapable and to leave little excuse for direct action is the surest way to root out sit-downs and the injustices and dangers they bring to other producers and to the community.

### Not for Women Only

AS WOMEN progress in professional fields, pushing forward in all the vocations, they are finding increasing opportunity to learn how to "get along" with each other.

One of the popular plays in New York this winter, called "The Women," is a realistic portrait of some feminine relationships. Critics dubbed it slightly vulgar, but many women no doubt found it a rather searching criticism of the woman who has too much leisure and too little desire to do more than exist.

Men have criticized women's inability to get on together in groups. Women have criticized each other as unable to stand being given authority without losing their sense of proportion. But they are pushing on past these barriers. Unfortunately, those who represent the groups under fire are considered as more typical than the wide group of noble and keenly intelligent women who stand at the head of social reform throughout the world. These do not have time to gossip or slander each other, nor to elbow or domineer.

Women's attitude toward women in all the common walks is taking on a higher tone, which is well, for there is so much of the world's work which only women can do! And how much more readily these things are done, as women stand shoulder to shoulder. Educational standards are being raised, homes brightened and beautified, the environment of children improved.

As a consequence of more directed and unselfish activities, conversation is keeping stride, eliminating the intensely personal, the uncharitable and inane in favor of constructive and elevating interchange of ideas. A genuine and sympathetic interest in the world around them is leading women steadily toward a sturdy discipline of speech and thought, and toward a stronger co-operative spirit. An outmoded attitude of rivalry is yielding to the enjoyment of the fellowship of ideas which in the past was supposedly reserved for men, but which men themselves realize they might have cultivated more thoroughly. The fresher outlook is one which few women would be willing to have missed.

## Keyhole Listeners

*Book News of the Day*

IF NO man had desired for himself powers and privileges which he would not concede to others, Richard Wilmer Rowan would have had less occasion to write THE STORY OF SECRET SERVICE (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50). But kings, high ecclesiastical authorities, dictators and certain industrialists have been avaricious of power and wealth at the expense of others, and the result has been that they must place spies, provocateurs and secret agents at the keyholes to find out what the exploited are plotting.

Mr. Rowan relates that Austria, long ago, feared that benevolent citizens were undermining the throne. So secret agents spied on philanthropists. Shocking days! Yet this year of 1937 finds 50,000 persons employed to spy on those suspected of liberal thought.

Mr. Rowan's thesis is that the more autocratic the government, the greater must be the dependence upon secret service activities. Thus we see secret agents exalted in the Gestapo, the Ogpu and the old Cheka to heights where they may virtually abandon their secrecy. Yet, lest we assume complacently that political dictatorships alone multiply those who listen at the keyhole, we should think upon Mr. Rowan's allegation that the United States harbors more labor spies and provocateurs than all the other civilized nations combined.

War, as the supreme and ultimate clash of the power seekers, provides wide scope for spying and counterspying. In wartime spying becomes an accepted and essential part of the game. Yet for every Col. Richard H. Williams, who dramatically disclosed the Germans' U-boat plans, there were thousands of American agents who filled the shabby assignment of spying on American soldiers in order to weed out the dangerous malcontents.

The 33 centuries of secret service abound with spectacular exploits, with heroic Edith Cavells, with men of high honor who go underground to catch those who move underground, with patriotic men who take hopeless assignments. But in the main the roots of espionage lie in a world so maladjusted socially, economically and spiritually that an honor system cannot be risked.

Mr. Rowan's book is, perhaps, the most thorough history of secret service ever put into a popular form. Yet for all its intriguing subject matter and its absorbing high lights, it skirts dullness, because it attempts to set down too many detailed facts. The book cries for selectivity, for integration and organization designed to give emphasis. It also suffers from a habit of many authors who deal with a particular subject—the habit of magnifying their theme.

Nevertheless, the book is a mine of material and if not easy to race through, fascinating to read and valuable for reference.

R. M. B.

### About Time for Another Reversal

## Thoreau Said It Much Earlier

A MAN, riding uptown in a Fifth Avenue bus, said slowly, shaking his head, "What makes people think they can drive so fast, and be safe?"

A woman stood in the gathering twilight near the Washington Arch, and she listened to the keening of tires on the paving as the lines of traffic tore south, and her face was tense as she said, "I don't know why they do it! Why is everybody in such a hurry!"

A man stood on a platform and spoke to state highway officials, and he said, "We have built roads that will take cars driven faster than man is endowed to drive them. We cannot tear up the roads, but we have got to educate people in the use of them."

And that night, I was looking for something entirely different, and I came across an essay which Henry Thoreau wrote in 1854. It was one of the papers on "Walden," and it is called, "Where I lived, and what I lived for," and it is the account of the way and the reason he lived alone for two years in a hut built with his own hands, on a pine slope on the shores of Walden Pond, not very far from Concord, in Massachusetts; and of how he supported himself during that time, with a little surveying (for he was a surveyor by profession) and with what he grew in the small vegetable garden close by the hut.

And this is what I came across, in that essay; and while professional critics say haughtily that Thoreau's writing was not stimulating, that he gave off no sparks, it is true that he went into this voluntary retirement at Walden to round out a philosophy which he had evolved, and it is a philosophy that has a good deal to recommend it to the kind of boys and girls who like simple things, like driving cows to pasture, and wandering alone in the fields to savor solitude, and knowing birds, and beasts and fishes.

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"It [the nation] lives too fast," wrote Thoreau in 1854. "Men think it is essential that the nation have commerce, and export ice, and talk through a telegraph, and ride thirty miles an hour, without a doubt, whether they do or not; but whether we shall live like baboons or like men is a little uncertain.

"If we do not get out sleepers, and forge rails, and devote days and nights to the work, but go on tinkering upon our lives to improve them, who will build railroads? And if railroads are not built, how shall we get to heaven in season? But if we stay at home and mind our own business, who will want railroads? We do not ride on the railroads; it rides upon us. . . . Why should we live with such hurry and waste of life? We are determined to be starved before we are hungry. Men say that a stitch in time saves nine, and so they take a thousand stitches today to save nine tomorrow. . . . Hardly a man takes a half hour's nap after dinner but when he wakes he holds up his head and asks, 'What's the news!' as if the rest of mankind had stood his sentinels. Some give directions to be waked every hour; doubtless for no other purpose. After a night's sleep the news is as indispensable as the breakfast. 'Pray tell me anything new that has happened to a man anywhere on this globe . . .' I am sure I have never read any memorable news in a newspaper. If we read of one man robbed, or murdered, or killed by accident, or one house burned, or one vessel wrecked, or one steamboat blown up, or one cow run over on the Western railroad, or one lot of grasshoppers in the winter, we need never read of another. One is enough . . ."

* * *

All that Thoreau wrote in 1854, when he was living in the hut on the pine slope at Walden.

Well, the critics said Thoreau's writing was not stimulating.

Yet there it is, across the years from 1854 to 1937.

The men in New York in 1937 said, "Why do men drive so fast?" and "We have got to teach people to move more slowly."

Whatever would Thoreau have written, if he could have looked into 1937, and seen men riding, not 30 miles an hour, but 70; seen them waking up and reaching, not only for newspapers, but for the dials of radios, to unloose the outpouring of the world's news; riding, not only in railroad trains, but in silver ships, through the air!

Maybe he would have said just what he said then.

"Simplify! Simplify! Simplify!"

J. M.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Our Rejuvenescent Cities*

By Frank L. Perrin

MARKED changes have taken place, particularly within the last decade, in the appearance of nearly every progressive American city. The realization of this is not impressed by any merely superficial view. These changes, which everywhere have added to and emphasized the natural beauties of the towns, large and small, are discernible in cities with which many of us who pause to observe have been familiar for years. In the South, which was recently visited, there seems to exist a friendly rivalry which has resulted in efforts to recapture neglected or forgotten beauties, and to bring out, in all their attractiveness, those previously overlooked or lightly regarded.

Gone are those days when all travelers were shown, from train windows, the seamy and squalid picture on the "other side" of railroad tracks. No longer do all the pleasure-seeking tourists journey by rail. Every season brings its scores and hundreds of visitors traveling the highways, all in search of beauty and appreciative of harmonious surroundings. Main Street cannot be hidden from view. It has come to be the highway traveled by those who view critically and who form vagrant or lasting impressions from what they see.

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In the earlier days of the automobile, before it acquired seven-league tires and engines, the larger of the county-seat towns profited from the trade of those who suddenly discovered that they were able to "shop around" in comfort. But the commercial impulse did not inspire either beautification or improvement. Merchants and tradesmen were glad to accept added profits as a matter of right. Civic betterments concerned them not at all. And then a new era dawned. The more powerful automobiles no longer stopped at the four-corners store. They carried the shoppers, the farmer and his wife, to the larger city, forty or fifty miles beyond.

So it came about that Main Street stores no longer monopolized the patronage which had long been regarded as theirs by propinquity. Then it was realized that something must be done if lost prestige and profit were to be regained. The first result was a developed and emerging civic consciousness. Ancient hitching posts were removed from the streets. The livery barn was transformed into a garage and service station for automobiles. The "City Hotel" took on a fresh coat of paint and was rechristened and modernized.

In nearly every town and city along the way traveled by tourists the evidences of these betterments are present. There are invitations everywhere to linger. Main thoroughfares have been made attractive, and "rooms for tourists" display the "welcome" sign. To the casual observer all this may not be significant. But in fact it means much to a stranger in sections not familiar to him. One does not feel far away from home these days, no matter in what direction his journey leads.

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Many cities in nearly every section of the United States have benefited, in some degree, from the work done by those employed by federal and local relief organizations. Some of the projects undertaken have been questionable, if not actually useless or futile. But the net result, taking the communities as a whole, has been beneficial. There has been instilled, or at least encouraged, a desire to discard the drab and worn and to don the new.

Until quite recently the contrast between New England villages and farm homes and those of the Middle West and South was more marked than it is today. No neighborhood is any longer remote from its neighbors in any direction. Company manners must now be observed every day in the week. All of us like to welcome our visitors, and all of us want them to come again. Now they come so often and in such numbers that there isn't time to lapse back into older customs between visits.

Comparisons are not especially helpful or significant. But it would appear that in this rejuvenating movement the older cities of the South are displaying the greater energy and achieving the fuller results. They have, of course, the advantages of a warmer climate and a longer growing season than is enjoyed in the North. This is apparent in the more luxurious displays of flowers, trees and plants. But it may be said, truthfully and without offense, that many of these less progressive southern cities were in greater need of betterments than were some of their northern neighbors.

The awakening, both in the South and in the North, has quite perceptibly changed the tourist map by adding points of real interest all along the way. The dust trail which once marked the course of the linen-clad and bespectacled tourist has disappeared, along with the hitching-rack and the watering trough on Main Street.

## The Wide Horizon

### Signs of Sino-Japanese Amity

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE Japanese capital experienced an unusually mild winter; and as early as February the streets of Tokyo were aglow with pink and white plum blossoms and heavy with the fragrance of daphne, which is a favorite Japanese plant. The mild winter coincided with a notable thawing in the frozen diplomatic relations between Japan and China. Mr. Naotake Sato, veteran Japanese diplomat and former Ambassador to France, who has just taken over the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been conspicuously more fortunate than his predecessors in one respect. He has been able to enunciate a policy toward China which is calculated to promote understanding rather than antagonism.

Former Japanese Foreign Ministers, such as Messrs. Koki Hirota and Hachiro Arita, desired to establish better Sino-Japanese relations. But their hands were tied by the army. Whenever they attempted to make some timid gesture of conciliation, its effect was apt to be destroyed by some brusque action of the Japanese military leaders in China.

Now, despite or perhaps because of the fact that a General is Premier, the army seems willing to step into the background for the time being, at least, and to give diplomacy a freer hand. And Mr. Sato took advantage of his opportunity by telling the Diet that a new start should be made in Sino-Japanese relations, on a basis of equality. Mr. Sato gave away no tricks in advance. He declined to commit himself on specific questions and gave no indication of his attitude toward such Chinese grievances as smuggling in North China and the creation of a puppet regime in East Hopei.

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But it was still more noteworthy that he voiced no demands. Whereas Mr. Hirota, probably acting under military pressure, approached China with three demands, recognition of Manchoukuo, co-operation against communism and abandonment of the policy of playing one foreign country against another, Mr. Sato confined himself to the formula of equality in future diplomatic discussions between the two countries.

A quick response to Mr. Sato's friendly declaration, suggestive of some measure of advance diplomatic co-ordination, came from China's new Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Chung-hui. "The foreign policy of the Chinese Government," declared Dr. Wang, "is to maintain the country's territory and sovereignty intact, to place international relations on a basis of equality and reciprocity and to realize policies in accordance with diplomatic usage in accordance with international justice."

Dr. Wang Chung-hui paid a visit to Japan about two years ago. He intimated to me that a regulation of Sino-Japanese relations would be desirable, in the interest of both countries, since relations which were indefinite were apt to become worse. However, at that time circumstances were not ripe for even a temporary *modus vivendi* between the two countries.

So far Japan's "new deal" in relation to China is a matter of words. It remains to be seen how far it will be or can be carried out in deeds. Yet the conspicuous failure of the former policy of pressing on China diplomatic demands to an accompaniment of military pinpricks may offer some augury that a genuine change in Japanese methods is in prospect.

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A new policy, based on the idea of negotiations on an equal basis, of give and take, may wean away the Chinese Government from the idea, sometimes toyed with as a counsel of despair, of close rapprochement with the Soviet Union. China's intellectuals will be skeptical until they see tangible proofs of a Japanese change of heart. The Red armies have carefully avoided coming within remote firing distance of any Japanese troops. Their broadsides against Japan have been purely verbal. Much of the ground will be cut from under their feet if Japan can make up its mind to forgo territorial expansion and content itself with pursuing purely economic objectives in China. Such a policy would also help to mend Japan's somewhat shaky diplomatic fences with other countries as well as with China. Mr. Sato hit the nail on the head when he placed "the China question" first among the differences between Japan and Great Britain. His references to Great Britain in this connection are worth quoting:

> According to my understanding, the British have the impression that Japan has crossed the Great Wall, at which they thought it would halt with the founding of Manchoukuo, and they apparently feel that their interests in North, Central and South China are likely to be menaced by Japan. I do not think Japan would want to cause anxiety to Great Britain or to other countries. On the contrary, it should endeavor to ascertain what arouses their anxiety, take it into consideration and endeavor to respect their rights. If Japan develops peacefully in China, it is bound to win the full understanding of the various other countries.

If one reads between the lines of Mr. Sato's statement, one may see a discreet bid for friendlier relations with Great Britain, based on a program of peaceful Japanese development of railways, cotton plantations, spinning mills and other enterprises in North China. Another implication of the statement is that there will be no Japanese interference with British vested interests in the Yangtse Valley and in South China, which are being supplemented by British loans and credits for new railway construction.